



Global Environment Facility

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May 12, 2009

Dear GEF Council Member,

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a medium-sized project proposal from World Bank entitled ***Global: SFM Capacity Development for Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable Forest Management in non-Annex I Countries under the GEF Strategy for Sustainable Forest Management***, to be funded under the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF).

The objective of this project is to enhance the Capacity of key technical staff in institution in non-Annex I countries to secure new financing sources for sustainable forest management through climate change mitigation.

The project proposal is being posted for your review. We would welcome any comments you may wish to provide by May 25, 2009, in accordance with the new procedures approved by the Council. You may send your comments to gcoordination@TheGEF.org.

If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of the World Bank or UNDP to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Barbut", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Copy: Alternates, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL
PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: May 13, 2009

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY(IES): Global

PROJECT TITLE: Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Management through Climate Change Mitigation in non-Annex I Countries

GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Coalition for Rainforest Nations, GTZ, InWent, INPE, Indian Forest Service, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, GOFC-GOLD, IIASA

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): Climate Change, Land Degradation, Biodiversity

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): SFM-SP-3

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Expected Calendar	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	(actual)
GEF Agency Approval	April 2009
Implementation Start	April 2009
Mid-term Review (if planned)	
Implementation Completion	September 2010

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Enhance the capacity of key technical staff in institutions in non-Annex I countries to secure new financing sources for sustainable forest management through climate change mitigation.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA**	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing*		Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Understanding National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, including for the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Sector	TA	Non-Annex I countries submit National Inventory Reports including LULUCF to the UNFCCC Secretariat, following IPCC Good Practice Guidance.	Through a “train the trainers” workshop (in Berlin, Germany), Annex I country experts and UNFCCC reviewers train technicians from 30+ Non-Annex I countries in IPCC inventory methodologies and provide a comprehensive overview of Annex I country experiences in monitoring and reporting emissions from LULUCF.			294,206	100	294,206
2. Detecting and tracking forest land cover	TA	Non-Annex I countries are able to detect and	Through an international workshop (in Sao			233,100	100	233,100

changes		measure changes in forest land cover, including through remote sensing.	Jose dos Campos, Brazil), experts from Annex I and non-Annex countries (mostly forestry agency staff) and IPCC experts will discuss sound scientific practices of detection and tracking of forest land cover changes due to changes in land use (deforestation) and in carbon density (forest degradation), using remote sensing data.					
3. National Forest Inventories	TA	Non-Annex I countries are able to detect and measure changes in forest carbon pools.	Through an international workshop (in India), experts from Annex I and non-Annex countries (mostly forestry agency staff) and IPCC experts will explain how to integrate forest inventories in national Greenhouse Gas inventory and reporting systems.	110,000	20	446,736	80	556,736
4. Readiness for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)	TA	The challenges of REDD are seen in a broader development context.	Through a workshop (tentatively in Kinshasa, DRC), non-Annex I countries share their national experiences in creating an enabling framework (including legislation, institutions, incentive design, etc.) for REDD. Special attention to be given to South-South Cooperation.	215,000	47	244,000	53	459,000

5. Reference Scenarios for REDD	TA	Expertise and experience is built around the development of national reference scenarios so as to increase confidence in the methods used for REDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop (tentatively in Rome, Italy) is organized, in which the concrete experience of countries in setting a Reference Scenario is discussed. • Small meeting of experts from Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries is organized, to compare existing historic and projection methods for reference case setting, and to develop detailed guidance for countries to use in setting reference cases. Follow-up workshop is organized to train a REDD participant country expert team to perform analysis, and reference case setting is piloted in the country to learn lessons. 	315,000	51	299,500	49	614,500
6. South-South knowledge and technology transfer	TA	Non-Annex I countries have a sound framework for addressing REDD and increased understanding of monitoring requirements, that build on other non-Annex I countries' experiences, knowledge and technology.	Through a training workshop (tentatively with INPE, Brazil's space research agency), experts from a non-Annex I country with experience in sound scientific practices of land cover change detection will share their experience with experts from other non-Annex I countries, and will	150,000	100			150,000

			train them on how to implement these practices.					
7. Role of REDD in sustainable forest management	TA	Greater awareness about the role of REDD in producing multiple benefits in forest ecosystems, including climate change mitigation.	In an international workshop (time and place to be determined), practitioners from Annex I and non-Annex I countries share their experience with SFM and the linkages between REDD and SFM.	210,000	46	244,000	54	454,000
8. Project management						50,000	100	50,000
Total project costs				1,000,000		1,811,542		2,811,542

* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

B. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>Total at CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>For the record: Total at PIF</i>
GEF		1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Co-financing		1,811,542		*1,811,542	2,400,000
Total		2,811,542	100,000	2,911,542	3,500,000

* Co-financing for some components has increased since PIF, while co-financing for other components has decreased. Total co-financing is lower than at PIF primarily because Components 1 and 2 (funded entirely by co-financing) resulted in lower than expected costs.

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING, including co-financing for project preparation for both the PDFs and PPG. (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Amount (\$)</i>	<i>%*</i>
Project Government Contribution				
GEF Agency(ies)				
Germany (GTZ)	Bilat. Agency	Grant	772,646	43%
UN-REDD Programme (FAO, UNDP, UNEP)	Multilat. Agency	Grant	695,414	38%
FCPF	Multilat. Agency	Grant	100,000	6%
Private Sector				
Coalition for Rainforest Nations	NGO	Grant	243,482	13%
Others				
Total Co-financing			1,811,542	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY(IES) OR COUNTRY(IES)

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>			
			<i>Project Preparation</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>Total</i>
World Bank	Biodiversity	Global/TFA		333,333	33,333	366,666
World Bank	Climate Change	Global/TFA		333,333	33,333	366,666
World Bank	Land Degradation	Global/TFA		333,334	33,334	366,668
Total GEF Resources				1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000

E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF (\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Staff*</i>	7		29,803	29,803
<i>Local consultants</i>				
<i>International consultants</i>				
<i>Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications**</i>			1447	1447
<i>Travel**</i>			18,750	18,750
Total	7		50,000	50,000

* Project Management will be conducted by ENVCF FCPF staff.

** Office facilities/equipment/vehicles/communications costs include cost of communicating with partner organizations, via telephone and publication costs as needed. Travel costs include cost of five international trips, for staff to participate in coordination meetings with partner organizations as needed.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF(\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants*</i>				
<i>International consultants*</i>				
Total				

Consultants are participating in the project's technical assistance workshops to share the knowledge and experience gained in their existing professional capacities, not to produce new pieces of work. As such, it is expected (as was the practice during the implementation of workshops in Components 1 and 2) that the project will finance the travel-related costs for consultants to attend the workshops (transport, expenses/per diems, etc.), not consultant fees. All consultant-related costs therefore are included in the project costs listed in Section A, rather than being delineated by person week costs in this section.

G. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Because the project aims to build capacity in non-Annex I countries, the project's outcomes are medium to long-term in nature and therefore will only be truly observable after project closing. Shorter-term outputs and outcomes, however, will provide a meaningful indicator of whether or not progress is being made towards achieving the medium- to long-term outcomes. The project team will

therefore monitor and report on shorter-term outputs and outcomes as indicators of capacity, so that they can be reported on during the life of the project.

Firstly, the project team will report on whether the proposed finite outputs have been produced, e.g., whether or not workshops have taken place, how many countries participated, and whether relevant materials were presented and distributed.

Secondly, the outcome indicator for increased capacity in each component area will measure the quality of treatment the relevant issues receive in the REDD Readiness Plans (R-Plans) submitted to the FCPF by countries that have participated in the project's respective capacity building program(s). This indicator is being used because capacity building and related technical assistance provided by the FCPF and World Bank are intended to lead to R-Plans that meet FCPF (and, where relevant, IPCC) standards. While the success or failure of the formulation of quality Readiness Plans cannot be solely attributed to this project, as there may be other projects and/or country or international factors that can contribute to the quality of an R-Plan, the quality of R-Plans is a good *indicator* of outcomes.

The quality of treatment of relevant issues will be determined by the FCPF's independent Technical Advisory Panel, which is responsible for reviewing Readiness Plan submissions of all countries and providing input to the FCPF Participants Committee during the R-Plan approval process. Specifically, the extent to which capacity has been sufficiently built in these areas will be determined by whether or not at least 60 percent of the countries having participated in the relevant workshop and submitted an R-Plan have submitted an R-Plan that demonstrates satisfactory performance in the respective area. These independent reviews are part of the standardized R-Plan approval process, already budgeted into FCPF operations; as such, the FCPF team does not anticipate that project funding will be required to monitor these specific indicators. See Annex A for details of the project results framework.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND THE EXPECTED MEASURABLE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:

According to the IPCC, 'forestry' currently contributes 17.4 percent of global annual greenhouse gas emissions, mainly through deforestation and forest degradation in tropical developing countries, with a significant proportion coming from burning or decomposition of tropical forests. These emissions amount to approximately 5.9 Gt CO₂ annually, equivalent to the total annual CO₂ emissions from the United States (Stern, 2008). Another comparison reveals that amount is often regarded as more than emissions from fossil-fueled transport systems. This makes deforestation (and forest degradation) the second leading anthropogenic cause of global warming. They account for over a third of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from developing countries.

Although there remain divergent opinions as to how deforestation and forest degradation in tropical and subtropical countries should be included in any future climate regime, there is an emerging consensus that this issue must be effectively addressed. Currently, no regulatory instrument exists under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to compensate developing countries for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD).

However, negotiations were initiated at the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (CoP 13) by adopting the Bali Action Plan. In the Bali Action Plan, Parties agreed to launch a comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012. The Bali Action Plan calls for consideration of policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. Strategies for addressing climate change therefore need to include actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to promote improved sustainable forest management. Concurrently with the UNFCCC negotiations, legislation under preparation in the United States regulating GHG emissions is exploring the possibility of instituting internal offset credits from activities such as REDD. Moreover, countries such as Norway and groups of countries such as the European Union have announced that they would provide significant financial incentives for countries successful in their REDD programs.

This enabling project will contribute to building institutional and increased absorptive capacities in non-Annex I countries on REDD and its role in the wider agenda of sustainable forest management (SFM). By enabling these countries to engage in the new financing streams to be expected through REDD, there is an indirect contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of forest ecosystems, including non-timber forest products (NTFP). In addition, there will be an incentive for country governments to reengage in land use planning activities that will avoid conflictive land use decisions and hence jeopardize the ability to access sustainable financing for natural resources management, including SFM.

- **Components 1 and 4** of the project will focus on building strategic-level capacity, addressing non-Annex I country needs to successfully engage in emerging REDD activities, specifically the understanding of national greenhouse and forest inventories and readiness action for REDD. It will build on and complement the support currently provided through the National Communication Support Programme (NCSP), funded by the GEF and implemented by UNDP and UNEP.
- **Components 2 and 3** will focus on building technical capacity, specifically to detect and track changes in forest land cover and forest carbon pools.
- **Components 5 and 6** will focus on building capacity through the sharing of experiences and transfer of knowledge and technology amongst countries, with an emphasis on South-South transfers so that non-Annex I countries are more confident in their approaches to REDD and SFM.
- **Component 7** will specifically build in-country capacities for supporting an integrated approach to SFM as agreed upon in the UNFF and other forest-relevant agreements. The REDD agenda addresses the problem of disappearing and/or degrading forest ecosystems and also supports a wider and cross-sectoral landscape-based approach to natural resources management, including forest management.

Expected global environmental benefits of these capacity building components will relate to three GEF focal areas engaged in promoting and financing sustainable forest management activities: biodiversity, climate change and land degradation (desertification and deforestation). Forest ecosystems deliver mutual benefits in these three areas as they provide habitats for globally important biodiversity, contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to the impacts of climate change and if sustainably managed, maintain soil nutrient levels and limit the erosion of the top soil.

Increasing countries' strategic and technical capacity to manage forests and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation therefore increases countries' capacities in each of these areas. In addition, the cross-sectoral approach of the project allows for managing the interaction between forest land use with other land uses, specifically agriculture which is, if not managed well, one of the leading causes of deforestation. Local benefits relate to the maintenance of the livelihood base of indigenous people and other forest dwellers as well as users of timber and NTFP elsewhere.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

Despite the global nature of the project, it will be consistent with national plans addressing the root causes and threat of climate change, including deforestation and forest degradation. These plans include the National Communications to the UNFCCC, through which Parties build and communicate their GHG inventories across sectors. Despite their large contribution to GHG emissions in developing countries, forests have traditionally been poorly covered in national inventories and National Communications, mostly due to lack of data and capacity to generate and analyze data. This project will therefore help fill an important gap in international GHG accounting and reporting, and prepare developing countries to benefit from future financial incentives for SFM and climate change mitigation.

From a more global point of view, the forest sector has risen to new heights on the international political agenda after some years of having been accorded lower priorities relative to economic, environmental and social agendas. The year 2007 was particularly important for forestry with the conclusion of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument (NLBI) on all types of forests at UNFF-7; the adoption of the Fourth Assessment Report (AR-4) of the IPCC; and decision 2/CP.13: "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries" and the Bali Action Plan at CoP-13 to UNFCCC which reiterated the important role of forests in adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, including REDD. The period 2008-2009 will be crucial for the forest sector to come up with a comprehensive strategy and a plan for action to address forests and climate change in order to implement intergovernmental decisions and to facilitate discussions and negotiations leading to the post-2012 Kyoto regime.

Fundamentally, the Bali Action Plan and the respective CoP13 decision address REDD; conservation of forests; sustainable forest management; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. All of these measures would eventually lead to partial, though appreciable, reduction in net emissions of GHGs and ultimately contribute to the mitigation of global warming. It is reassuring that almost the same language has been adopted by international forest fora, though from slightly different perspectives.

The project is also in line with forest-related resolutions of the UNFF and the CoPs of the UNCBD and the UNCCD. There is a need to harmonize the forest-related outcomes and recommendations of

CoP13 of the UNFCCC and the conclusions of upcoming CoPs of other conventions, especially CBD and UNCCD. Furthermore, the complementarities and synergies between the UNFF NLBI and the Global Objectives on Forests, and the decisions of CoPs should be especially made use of.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project is fully in line with the Council approved GEF program on sustainable forest management and the strategies for the focal areas climate change, biodiversity and land degradation (desertification and desertification). GEF investments in SFM are aimed to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations. SFM is a broad concept, referring to the conservation and appropriate use of forests and trees to sustain livelihoods, including; conservation of biological diversity; prevention, control and reversal of land degradation; using trees and forest cover to combat desertification and mitigate or adapt to climate change; and the sustainable production of wood and non-wood forest products and services. The project will specifically address the strategic program “Management of LULUCF as a means to protect carbon stocks and reduce GHG emissions” which is a cross-cutting effort by the GEF focal areas Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation (Desertification and Deforestation).

Specifically, the consistency with the three focal areas can be characterized as follows:

1. Biodiversity: This project contributes to the following Strategic Priorities: Protected Areas (SP 1) and Mainstreaming Biodiversity (SP2). Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation can be reduced by a more intensive management of protected areas (including a more effective enforcement of the protected status) or integrating biodiversity concerns into forestry (e.g., through low-impact logging).
2. Climate change: This project supports climate change long-term objective 7bis in GEF-4, namely to reduce emissions from LULUCF. It is difficult to assign an emission reductions volume that would be directly attributable to this project. What is more certain is that the capacity development that would be undertaken under this project would be a necessary piece in any country’s national emission reduction effort from deforestation and forest degradation. The technical value of the project is that it will build the capacity of non-annex I countries to report emissions from deforestation and forest degradation according to IPCC standards (tier 1 or 2) by being able to detect changes in forest cover and in carbon stocks. Absent this capacity, REDD will not be credible and will not significantly contribute to global climate change mitigation efforts.
3. Land degradation: This project clearly fits the priority for GEF-4, namely to “arrest and reverse current trends in land degradation affecting not only peoples’ livelihoods but also the resilience of ecosystems. This will be accomplished through policies and practices conducive to SLM that, simultaneously, generate global environmental benefits while supporting local and national, social, and economic development.”

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project will complement and actively coordinate with:

1. the GEF-supported “Carbon Benefits Project (CBP): Modeling, Measurement and Monitoring”. The project will provide a cost-effective methodology that will allow users to firstly estimate and model carbon stocks and flows and, secondly, to measure, monitor and manage carbon in GEF projects across an inclusive range of land-use systems. The methodology will be applied from GEF-5 onwards to all GEF supported project dealing with natural resources management providing evidence of carbon benefits from applied activities. One of the key challenges that developing countries face in being able to engage in REDD is the integration of project-level activities in national monitoring, reporting and verification frameworks. This project will pave the way for integrating the CBP, which is a tool to help with the project-level monitoring functions, into national-level systems.
2. the regional GEF/WB REDD project for Congo Basin “Building Institutions and Capacities on REDD issues in the Congo Basin countries and Implementing Pilot projects” to be supported under the GEF program for the Congo Basin.
3. the readiness activities to be funded by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the World Bank’s instrument focusing on building the capacity of developing countries to engage in REDD (including setting national reference scenarios for emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, developing national REDD strategies, and establishing national monitoring systems for REDD) both through grants channeled to countries and through generic capacity building programs funded directly by the FCPF.
4. Germany’s bilateral assistance program, delivered through GTZ, to foster non-Annex I country capacity in the areas of forest cover change, forest inventories and other REDD readiness topics.
5. the UN-REDD Programme, which is a collaborative framework among FAO, UNDP and UNEP for REDD. This Programme is designed, inter alia, to build the capacity of a number of countries for REDD. The collaborative programme has two components: (i) assisting developing countries prepare and implement national REDD strategies and mechanisms; (ii) supporting the development of normative solutions and standardized approaches based on sound science for a REDD instrument linked with the UNFCCC.
6. the United Kingdom’s capacity building programs for REDD in the Congo Basin and Indonesia.
7. the National Communication Support Programme funded by the GEF and jointly managed by UNDP and UNEP. The primary objective of the NCSP is to provide technical and policy support to non-Annex I Parties for preparing their Second (or Third) National Communications. The NCSP is hosted by UNDP. See <http://ncsp.undp.org/index.cfm>

E. DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL REASONING OF THE PROJECT:

Business as usual:

A recent 2007 UNFCCC study of investment needs identified that current financial flows are inadequate for meeting the investment needs to address deforestation and degradation (REDD), sustainable forest management (SFM) and the protection of carbon reservoirs. The urgency of addressing these forest issues is recognized and immediate financing and other incentives that can act as a bridge while UNFCCC negotiations take place are required. The WBG Board, following a broad initial consultation process, recently adopted within the context of the SCF a mandate for the establishment of a targeted program on sustainable forestry. The consequent Forest Investment Program (FIP) was recently established with a view to mobilize significantly increased funds to accelerate efforts in developing countries to reduce deforestation and degradation, promote improved sustainable forest management as a means to reducing carbon emissions, and protect carbon reservoirs.

Other considerations such as biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods for the protection and sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products will be addressed through the forest investment program. However, increasing financing must be coupled with building developing countries' capacity, in order to ensure that increased funds are used effectively. Capacity building remains a critical and urgent need, one that is explicitly mentioned in the Bali Action Plan.

In addition, the FCPF aims to build the capacity of developing countries to reduce their emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to tap into any future system of positive incentives for REDD. This points to the fundamental need to build countries' strategic awareness of the role of SFM and REDD, and their technical capacity to measure and track forest land cover and forest carbon pools.

GEF's value added:

The value added by involving the GEF in this project is two-fold. Firstly, it will enable the GEF to consciously link its activities to the emerging forest-related carbon agenda supported through the UNFCCC negotiations and/or the voluntary carbon market. There is great potential to include future GEF-financed activities in SFM and related carbon benefits into the debate on creating a sustainable financing stream for recipient countries by linking forest-related activities to the carbon market.

Secondly, working with a strictly niche- and comparative advantage-based approach, GEF will provide the World Bank with some key elements for SFM that touch upon the multiple global environmental benefits supported through the GEF SFM program: biodiversity conservation, improvement of soil quality (including nutrients and texture), increased forest cover and sustainable livelihoods. This input will support and strengthen the efforts by the World Bank to support an integrated cross-sectoral approach to sustainable forest management with a multi-benefit agenda under its still to be defined forest investment program. Mitigating the root causes and impacts of climate change is one of those benefits.

Many REDD initiatives are currently under preparation, but nonetheless countries have repeatedly raised capacity issues to become eligible under existing and emerging REDD mechanisms. The need

for capacity building is explicitly mentioned in the Bali Action Plan. The GEF project is well-placed to play a catalytic role and foster capacity development in the countries so they understand the issues related to REDD but also its role in the context of sustainable forest management. This includes the understanding of the multiple threats as well as multiple benefits forest ecosystems provide, including conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and securing the livelihood basis of millions of people who depend on forest ecosystem goods and services.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

The key risk, as in every capacity building program, is that the program does not lead to tangible results. In the particular example of REDD, the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are multifarious and structural, and extend well beyond the forest sector. They involve economic forces and a whole range of institutional constraints. Clearly, for REDD to succeed, many years of effort and substantial financial resources will be necessary.

This project will therefore focus, in partnership with other key players, on a limited number of steps that are critical to building the capacity of countries to engage in REDD, and put in place a structure to deliver the services requested by developing countries in the most effective way. The project will be integrated into a two-year long series of workshops and training events coordinated among several UN agencies, bilateral donors and the Coalition for Rainforest Nations.

In addition, as outlined in section D, the project will complement and coordinate with a number of other related initiatives. This is equivalent to integrating the project into a more extensive suite of capacity building initiatives, which will increase the likelihood of the project in building sustained capacity that will be applied both in the forest sector and beyond.

A critical element in this program is that, given the close link to the FCPF and its semi-competitive nature, the capacity acquired by the countries will be immediately usable, thus increasing the likelihood that capacity will not be built in vain.

G. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

The World Bank has considerable experience in designing pilot activities that pioneer carbon finance, attracting private and public monies to capitalize carbon funds and creating new carbon assets. The BioCarbon Fund, operational since 2004, is breaking new ground on LULUCF, including REDD. The FCPF, piloted by the World Bank, presents clear synergies with the proposed project which will work on the placement of REDD into the wider SFM agenda. As the executing agency for the project, the World Bank/ Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, is best-placed to maximize synergies and foster coordination between the GEF, the countries and other interested parties. This is a guarantee of a very efficient and cost-effective arrangement.

The project is being conceived, and will be closely coordinated, with some of the key actors in the area of capacity building for REDD, namely the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, the UN-REDD Programme, the German government (through GTZ) and the FCPF. This coordination will minimize redundancies and conflicts, and will enable GEF funding to be leveraged effectively vis-à-vis other

donor funding to the same areas, allowing larger-scale activities with broader impact. In addition, this coordination will enable the project's activities and aims to be incorporated into the broader work of each of these actors, thereby spreading its impact to other actors' work as well.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

The project will be anchored in the Bank's Carbon Finance Unit (ENVCF), for three key reasons:

1. The project is global in nature, not country- or region-specific, and would therefore be more appropriately managed by a unit with global coverage.
2. ENVCF houses the FCPF Facility Management Team, the team responsible for managing the FCPF, including assisting REDD countries to prepare and implement their REDD Readiness Plans (R-Plans) at their request. As such, the FCPF/ENVCF has direct linkages to the REDD capacity building work program and is in the best position to integrate REDD capacity building and the broader SFM picture with countries' ongoing work to prepare and implement REDD Readiness Plans.
3. The FCPF is best-placed to maximize synergies and foster coordination between the GEF, the countries and other interested parties. The GEF Secretariat currently holds the International Organizations observer seat on the FCPF Participants Committee, representing international REDD-related organizations in discussions with FCPF participants and observers; and a GEF Team Leader is a member of the FCPF's Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) that has been reviewing REDD countries' Readiness Plan Idea Notes (R-PINs) and Readiness Plans (R-Plans), which are the submissions based on which countries are or are not selected to participate in the FCPF.

As such, the FCPF team in ENVCF will manage the GEF and FCPF funds, with Mr. Benoit Bosquet (Lead Carbon Finance Specialist, ENVCF) as Task Team Leader.

The strategy for each project component will be developed jointly by all co-financiers for each workshop. The Coalition for Rainforest Nations will lead on organizing the logistical aspects of all co-financed workshops. ENVCF will disburse funds to cover actual expenditures incurred in the execution of these workshops. ENVCF will lead on the experts' meeting on REDD reference scenarios, and INPE is expected to lead on the workshop on South-South knowledge and technology transfer.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

One new project component has been added to the proposal, that of "South-South knowledge and technology transfer." Adjustments have been made to the expected outputs of the other components.

Component 1 (Understanding National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, including for the LULUCF Sector) and Component 2 (Detecting and tracking forest land cover changes) initially involved implementing one international workshop each, as well as a series of small workshops. These

components now involve implementing one international workshop each, bringing them in line with the proposed work of other components, and resulting in a significant decrease in the cost of these two components.


Component 5 (Reference Scenarios for REDD) and Component 7 (Role of sustainable management of forest carbon in REDD) initially entailed hiring consultants to conduct reviews regarding reference scenarios and sustainable forest management, and these components have also been revised to entail workshops only, bringing them in line with other components and resulting in an increase in the cost of these two components so that a wide array of country experts can participate in the new workshops.

In addition, two new activities have been added. In addition to the planned workshop, Component 5 (Reference Scenarios for REDD) will entail organizing a small meeting of experts, to compare existing methods for reference case setting and to develop detailed guidance for countries to use in setting reference cases. A follow-up workshop will also be organized to train a REDD participant country expert team to perform analysis, and reference case setting will be piloted in the country. Such an in-depth exercise in one country will enable the project team to learn lessons about translating capacity building activities into in-country systems, tangible lessons that can then be applied to other developing countries.

Finally, Component 6 (South-South knowledge and technology transfer) has been created, to ensure that developing countries learn from each other's experiences and gain confidence in what works and what does not in the developing country context.

All other aspects of project design are aligned with the original PIF.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.	
WB GEF Agency Coordinator Steve Gorman 	Project Contact Person: Benoit Bosquet
Date: May 6, 2009	Tel. and Email: 202-458-0923 / bbosquet@worldbank.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK *

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator	Short Term Outcome Indicator
<p>1. Understanding National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, including for the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Sector</p>	<p>Non-Annex I countries submit National Inventory Reports including LULUCF to the UNFCCC Secretariat, following IPCC Good Practice Guidance.</p>	<p>Through a “train the trainers” workshop, Annex I country experts and UNFCCC reviewers train technicians from 30+ Non-Annex I countries in IPCC inventory methodologies and provide a comprehensive overview of Annex I country experiences in monitoring and reporting emissions from LULUCF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop (“CD REDD: Understanding National Inventories for the LULUCF Sector—The Experience of Annex-I Countries,” Berlin, Germany, November 5-7 2008) completed. • 57 country representatives from 31 countries trained (see Annex B for list of participants). • Presentations and materials delivered on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) techniques and practices in Annex I countries in establishing national GHG inventory systems; and 2) procedural aspects of completing a national GHGs inventory under the UNFCCC. 	<p>As an indicator of the quality of National Inventory Reports for forestry (which will in large part occur after project close), 60% of Non-Annex I countries both having participated in the program and submitted an R-Plan to the FCPF’s Readiness Mechanism have produced satisfactory ToRs or a draft plan for how a reference scenarios of deforestation and forest degradation will be developed, as confirmed by the FCPF’s independent Technical Advisory Panel’s review of the country’s R-Plan.</p>
<p>2. Detecting and tracking forest land cover changes</p>	<p>Non-Annex I countries are able to detect and measure changes in forest land cover, including through remote sensing.</p>	<p>Through an international workshop, experts from Annex I and non-Annex countries (mostly forestry agency staff) and IPCC experts will discuss sound scientific practices of detection and tracking of forest land cover changes due to changes in land use (deforestation) and in carbon density (forest degradation), using remote sensing data.</p>	<p>Workshop (“CD REDD: Forest Area Change Assessment: Existing Operational Systems,” Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil, February 4-6, 2009) completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 country representatives from 36 countries/regional organizations trained (see Annex C for list of participants). • Presentations and materials on sound scientific practices of detection and tracking of forest land cover changes using remote sensing data delivered. 	<p>60% of Non-Annex I countries both having participated in the program and submitted an R-Plan to the FCPF’s Readiness Mechanism have produced an R-Plan that includes a satisfactory variety of approaches, that focus on innovative and/or advanced concepts of monitoring, reporting and verification, including remote sensing, for deforestation, as confirmed by the FCPF’s independent Technical Advisory Panel’s review of the country’s R-Plan.</p>

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator	Short Term Outcome Indicator
3. National Forest Inventories	Non-Annex I countries are able to detect and measure changes in forest carbon pools.	Through an international workshop (India, April 27-29, 2009), experts from Annex I and non-Annex countries (mostly forestry agency staff) and IPCC experts will explain how to integrate forest inventories in national Greenhouse Gas inventory and reporting systems.	<p>India workshop (“National Forest Inventory--The Experience of Non-Annex I Countries,” April 27-29, 2009) completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~50 country representatives from ~30 countries trained. • Presentations and materials on integration of forest inventories in national Greenhouse Gas inventory and reporting systems delivered. 	60% of Non-Annex I countries both having participated in the program and submitted an R-Plan to the FCPF’s Readiness Mechanism have produced satisfactory ToRs or a draft plan for how a monitoring, reporting and verification system for REDD will be developed, including major data requirements and ideas on which methods to use, as confirmed by the FCPF’s independent Technical Advisory Panel’s review of the country’s R-Plan.
4. Readiness for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)	The challenges of REDD are seen in a broader development context	Through a workshop, non-Annex I countries share their national experiences in creating an enabling framework (including legislation, institutions, incentive design, etc.) for REDD. Special attention to be given to South-South Cooperation.	<p>Kinshasa, DRC workshop (“Policy Workshop to Further Define REDD Elements of the Bali Action Plan,” 2nd week May 2009) completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~50 country representatives from ~30 countries participated. • Presentations and materials on national experiences in creating an enabling framework for REDD delivered. 	<p>60% of Non-Annex I countries both having participated in the program and submitting an R-Plan to the FCPF’s Readiness Mechanism have produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An R-Plan that demonstrates coherence between the proposed activities (including early ideas on a potential REDD Strategy) and existing national and sectoral strategies, making clear reference to country sector strategies and identifying major potential synergies or inconsistencies with REDD plans and process; and • An R-Plan that satisfactorily assesses (or proposes a satisfactory plan to assess) the trade-offs across candidate elements of the country’s REDD strategy in terms of the country’s broader land use policy dialogue, sustainable development policies, biodiversity impacts, and early estimates of benefits and costs, to help define an integrated REDD strategy,

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator	Short Term Outcome Indicator
				as confirmed by the FCPF independent Technical Advisory Panel's review of the country's R-Plan.
5. Reference Scenarios for REDD	Expertise and experience is built around the development of national reference scenarios so as to increase confidence in the methods used for REDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A workshop (tentatively Rome, Italy, September 7-11, 2009) is organized, in which the concrete experience of countries in setting a Reference Scenario is discussed • Small meeting of experts from Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries is organized, to compare existing historic and projection methods for reference case setting, and to develop detailed guidance for countries to use in setting reference cases. Follow-up workshop is organized to train a REDD participant country expert team to perform analysis, and reference case setting is piloted in the country to learn lessons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Reference Scenario setting completed. • ~50 country representatives from ~30 countries participated. • Presentations and materials on national experiences in creating an enabling framework for REDD delivered. • Experts' meeting on reference case setting methodologies completed. ~5 experts from Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries participated. Presentations and materials on existing methods for reference case setting delivered. • Follow-up workshop to train a REDD participant country expert team is organized. • Reference case setting is piloted in the REDD participant country to learn lessons. 	60% of Non-Annex I countries both having participated in the program and submitted an R-Plan to the FCPF's Readiness Mechanism have produced ToRs or a draft plan for how a reference scenario will be developed, including early ideas on which methods to use, as confirmed by the FCPF's independent Technical Advisory Panel's review.
6. South-South knowledge and technology transfer	Non-Annex I countries have a sound framework for addressing REDD and increased understanding of monitoring	Through a training workshop (tentatively with INPE, Brazil's space research agency), experts from a non-Annex I country with experience in sound scientific practices of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives from ~1-3 non-Annex I countries trained, in a non-Annex I country, potentially Brazil. 	<p>1 or more non-Annex I country(ies) both having participated in the program and submitted an R-Plan to the FCPF's Readiness Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect(s) and continue(s) the established partnership with other non-

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output Indicator	Short Term Outcome Indicator
	requirements, that build on other non-Annex I countries' experiences, knowledge and technology.	cover change detection will share their experience with experts from other non-Annex I countries, and will train them on how to implement these practices.		Annex I country(ies) in the R-Plan; and • Produce(s) satisfactory ToRs or a draft plan for how a monitoring, reporting and verification system for REDD will be developed, including major data requirements and ideas on which methods to use, as confirmed by the FCPF's independent Technical Advisory Panel's review of the country's R-Plan.
7. Role of sustainable forest management (SFM) in REDD	Greater awareness about the role of REDD in producing multiple benefits in forest ecosystems, including climate change mitigation.	In an international workshop (time and place to be determined), practitioners from Annex I and non-Annex I countries share their experience with SFM and the linkages between REDD and SFM.	Workshop completed. • ~50 country representatives from ~30 countries participated. • Presentations and materials on national experiences with SFM and how SFM can contribute to REDD delivered	60% of Non-Annex I countries both having participated in the program and submitted an R-Plan to the FCPF's Readiness Mechanism have developed an R-Plan that satisfactorily proposes to identify ways of seeking multiple benefits as part of national REDD strategies, as confirmed by the FCPF independent Technical Advisory Panel's review of the country's R-Plan.

* Because this project aims to build long-term capacity, expected outcomes will largely be measurable only after the project closing date. Therefore, the project monitoring framework consists of shorter-term indicators of progress against these outcomes, which will be measurable within the life of the project.

ANNEX B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF COMPONENT 1 WORKSHOP (“CD REDD: UNDERSTANDING NATIONAL INVENTORIES FOR THE LULUCF SECTOR—THE EXPERIENCE OF ANNEX-I COUNTRIES,” BERLIN, GERMANY, NOVEMBER 5-7, 2008)

Participant	Organization/Country
Earl GREEN	Belize
Marcelo WINDSOR	Belize
Omaliss KEO	Cambodia
Kimsun CHHENG	Cambodia
Joseph Armathe AMOUGOU	Cameroon
Haman UNUSA	Cameroon
Gaetan MOLOTO KENGUEMBA	Central African Republic
Arnaud BIT SINDOU	Central African Republic
Kristel HEINRICH	Costa Rica
Roberto VILLALOBOS FLORES	Costa Rica
Vincent Kasulu Seya MAKONGA	Democratic Republic of Congo
Oneshope Mut Shail KAVUL	Democratic Republic of Congo
Karina RAMIREZ MARCELINO	Dominican Republic
Edward Elvis MATOS PENA	Dominican Republic
Ricardo VALDIVIESO	Ecuador
Guillermo NAVARRETE	El Salvador
Alma CORDOVA VILLEDA	El Salvador
Deogracias Ikaka NZAMIO	Equatorial Guinea
Pedro Nsene MALAVO	Equatorial Guinea
Robert BAMFO	Ghana
Kofi AFFUM-BAFFOE	Ghana
Yaw Bediako OSAFO	Ghana/Francois & Associates
Mohamed Lamine DOUMBOUYA	Guinea
Tidiane Konate AHMED	Guinea
Pradeepa Bhavna GOBERDHAN	Guyana
Mirna Yesenia RAMOS	Honduras
Rafael Oscar OQUELI SOLORZANO	Honduras
Alfred GICHU	Kenya
William OMONDI	Kenya
Jerome G.N. NYENKA	Liberia

ANNEX C: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF COMPONENT 2 WORKSHOP (“CD REDD: FOREST AREA CHANGE ASSESSMENT: EXISTING OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS,” SAO JOSE DOS CAMPOS, BRAZIL, FEBRUARY 4-6, 2009)

COUNTRY	PERSON ATTENDING	POSITION	MINISTRY / ORGANIZATION
BELIZE	Mr. Marcelo WINDSOR	Deputy Chief Forest Officer	Forest Department, Forest Drive, Belmopan City, Belize, Central America
	Mr. Ramon FRUTOS	Chief Meteorologist	National Met Service, Belize City, Belize
CCCCC	Mr. Earl GREEN	Forestry Technical Advisor	Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC)
BOLIVIA	Mr. Rodney CAMARGO ARCE	Forest Superintendence Unit of Forest Monitoring	Superintendencia Forestal, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia
	Mr. Marcos Edwing LIMA CARVAJAL	GIS and Remote Sensing Expert	Headquarter of Forest Resources, Vice Ministry of Biodiversity, Forest Resources and Environment - La Paz, Bolivia
CAMBODIA	Mr. Preap SAM	Deputy Chief of Reforestation Office	Forestry Administration
	Mr. Chea SOKHON	Senior Forestry Officer Management Office	The Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
CAMEROON	Mr. Merlin Dongmo MINKEM	Charge d'Etudes Assistant No 4	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection
	Mr. Temothee M. KAGONBE	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Mr. Gaetan MOLOTO-A-KENGUEMBA	Adviser for Sustainable Development & Environment	Prime Minister Office
CHAD	Mr. Salah Idjemi MAHAMAT KHER	General Secretary Assistant	Ministry of Environment and Water, Republic of CHAD
COSTA RICA	Mr. Gilmar NAVARRETE CHACÓN	Jefe del Dpto. de Control y Monitoreo de Servicios Ambientales	Fondo Nacional de Financiamiento Forestal
	Mr. Rodolfo MÉNDEZ CHINCHILLA	Encargado de la unidad de SIG del Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado	
DR CONGO	Mr. Christophe MUSAMPA KAMUNGANDU	Chef de Division au Germinique/SPIAF	Service Permanent d'Inventaire et d'Aménagement Forestiers (SPIAF) – Ministère de l'Environnement, 35 Av Pumbu Gombe, Kinshasa
	Mr. Andre KONDJO SHOKO	Chief de Bureau Télédétection/SPIAF	Service Permanent d'Inventaire et d'Aménagement Forestiers (SPIAF) – Ministère de l'Environnement, 35 Av Pumbu Gombe, Kinshasa, DR Congo
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Mr. Tomas MONTILLA RODRIQUEZ	Encagardo de la Unidad de Cartografia, Direccion de Cuencas Hidrograficas	
	Mr. Rafael Santiago HERNÁNDEZ BATISTA	Encagardo de Cartografia, Digital	
ECUADOR	Mr. Marco CHIU CHÁVEZ	Environmental Assessment	Socio Bosque Program, Ministry of Environment, Quito – Ecuador

COUNTRY	PERSON ATTENDING	POSITION	MINISTRY / ORGANIZATION
	Ms. Carmen Rocío SANGUCHO MONTENEGRO	Specialist in GIS	Socio Bosque Program, Ministry of Environment, Quito – Ecuador
EL SALVADOR	Mr. Francisco ROMERO	Gerencia de Tecnologías Informáticas	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
	Mrs. Ivy Dora GARCÍA	Territorial Ordering Technician	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	Mr. Mariano Efua NSUE ADA	Ingeniero Forestal	Delegacion Regional de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, Bata Guinea Ecuatorial
GHANA	Mr. Godwin AGYEMANG	Assistant District Manager Forest Services Division Forestry Commission	Forestry Services Division, Forestry Commission, Sunyani - Ghana
	Mr. Mohammed YAKUBU	Manager, GIS Remote Sensing, Digital Mapping	Resource Management Support Centre, Forestry Commission, Ghana
GUINEA	Mrs. Fatoumata SANGARÉ	Chef de Division Etablissement Classe	Ministere du Developpement Durable et de l'Environnement
	Mr. Ahmed Faya TRAORE	Chef Project Seconde Communication Nationale	Ministere du Developpement Durable et de l'Environnement
GUYANA	Mr. Mohamed Tasreef KHAN	Deputy Commissioner of Forests Monitoring Division	Guyana Forestry Commission
HONDURAS	Mr. Antonio Yovany MURILLO	Chief of Forestry Statistics ICF	Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal
	Mrs. Diana PINEDA AGUILAR DE RUIZ	Technical Coordinator	The Link with Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment
INDIA	Mrs. Renu SINGH	Head, Biodiversity & Climate Change Division	Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education [ICFRE], Dehradun, India
	Mrs. Rajasree RAY	Deputy Secretary (Climate Change)	Ministry of Environment & Forests, New Delhi India
INDONESIA	Mr. I Wayan Susi DHARMAWAN	Researcher	Forest Nature Conservation Research and Development Center
	Mr. Kutsanta Budi PRIHATNO		Forestry Planning Agency
KENYA	Mr. Kefa Mwaura WAMICWE	Head: Management Information System Branch	Kenya Forest Service, Nairobi – Kenya
	Mr. Charles Amos SITUMA	Head, Data Management (GIS and Remote Sensing)	Kenya Forest Service, Nairobi – Kenya
LAOS	Mr. Ek Vinay SAYARAJ	Deputy Head of Land and Natural Resources Information Research Division	Land and Natural Resources Research and Information Center, National Land Management Authority
LIBERIA	Mr. T. Martin SOMAH	National Project Coordinator	Environmental Protection Agency, Monrovia - Liberia
MADAGASCAR	Mr. Aina Christophe RAKOTOARISOA	Head, Reforestation and Fight against Bush Fires Service	Ministry fo Environment, Forest & Tourism
	Mrs. Voahangiarivelona Hanitriniaina RAZAFINDRAHANTA	The Chief of Environment, Forests & Tourism Circumscription in Moramanga	Ministry of Environment, Forest & Tourism
MALAYSIA	Mr. Saleh BIN AWALUDIN	Deputy Director of Management	FORESTRY DEPARTMENT PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

COUNTRY	PERSON ATTENDING	POSITION	MINISTRY / ORGANIZATION
	Dr. Christine FLETCHER	Research Officer	Forestry Research Institute of Malaysia [FRIM]
MEXICO	Mr. Rodolfo VALDEZ-GARCIA	GIS Specialist	CONAFOR
	Jesús GUTIÉRREZ-CACIQUE	Sub-Manager for Operations	CONAFOR
NEPAL	Mr. Pem KANDEL	Research Officer (Under Secretary)	Ministry of Forests & Soil Conservation, Sinha Darbar, Katmandu Nepal
	Mr. Swoyambu Man AMATYA	Former Secretary	Ministry of Forests & Soil Conservation, Sinha Darbar, Katmandu Nepal
NICARAGUA	Mr. German Alfonso ZAMORA URBINA	Responsable Direccion de Recursos Hidricos y Cuencas Hidrograficas	Km. 12 1/2 Carretera Norte, Frente a Corporacion de Zonas Francas, Nicagagua
	Mr. Ali Waters GARTH	Delegate of Forest District 1	Barrio Libertad, INAFOR-Puerto Cabezas, Raan, Nicaragua
PAKISTAN	Mr. Iqbal JAVAID	Information Management/GIS officer	40 Orchard Scheme Near Margalla Town, Islamabad Pakistan
PANAMA	Mr. Carlos MELGAREJO VILLALOBOS	Chief of Integrated Management Watershed Basins	National Environment Authority (ANAM) Panama
	Mr. Raul GUTIÉRREZ RIVÉRA	Climate Change and Desertification Unit	National Environment Authority (ANAM) Panama
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Dr. Michael Simon SAULEI	Senior Lecturer	University of PNG
	Mr. Pius RIPASON	Executive Manager	Office of Climate Change
Paraguay	Ms. Natalia CHÁVEZ DOLDÁN	Technical Assistant Planning Direction	National Forest Institute
	Mr. David FARIÑA	Technical	Environment Secretariat
SURINAME	Mr. Kun Ming TJON	Head NARENA GIS & RS	Center for Agriculture Research in Suriname [CELOS]
	Mr. Marlon Faisal MOHAMED HOESEIN	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management, Paramaribo, Suriname
TANZANIA	Mrs. Gladness MKAMBA	Assistant Director - Beekeeping Development	P.O. Box 426, Samora Avenue, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania
	Mr. Mathias LEMA	Project Manager, RUVU Fuelwood Plantation	P.O. Box 426, Samora Avenue, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania
THAILAND	Mr. Sukan PUNGKUL	Forest Technical Officer	Forest Land Management Office, Royal Forest Department, Bangkok, Thailand
	Mr. Anuchit RATANASUWAN	Senior Forestry Officer	Geoinformatic Division, Dept. of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
UGANDA	Mr. Begumana John AYONGYERA	Biomass Monitoring Specialist	Forestry Department, Spring Road, Kampala, Uganda
	Mr. Edward SSENYONJO	Remote Sensing Specialist	National Forestry Authority, Spring Road, Kampala, Uganda
VIETNAM	Mr. Phuong VU TAN	Director of Research	Centre for Forest Ecology and Environment (RCFEE), Hanoi City, Vietnam

COUNTRY	PERSON ATTENDING	POSITION	MINISTRY / ORGANIZATION
	Mr. Le Van TAN	Head of Environment Management Division	Science, Technology and Environment Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi – Vietnam
EXPERT	Mr. Luigi BOSCHETTI	University of Maryland	
EXPERT	Mr. Martin HEROLD	Director of GOFC-GOLD Land Cover Office	University of Jena
EXPERT	Mr. Subhash ASHUTOSH	Forest Survey of India	
EXPERT	Mr. Matthew C. HANSEN	Professor	GIS Center of Excellence, Wecota Hall, Brookings South Dakota
EXPERT	Ms. Carmen MENESES-TOVAR	Sub Gerente de Teledetecteccion	Comision Naional Forestal México
EXPERT	Dr. Jeffrey R. JONES	Research Professor	CATIE, Turrialba Costa Rica
EXPERT	Dr. Yasumasa HIRATA	Team Leader of Forest Environment Monitoring	Forest Management Department, Forest and Forest Products Institute
EXPERT	Dr. Carlos SOUSA	Pesquisador Sênior/Senior Researcher	Imazon-Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia
EXPERT	Mr. Emil CHERRINGTON	Director	CATHALAC, Panama
EXPERT	Mr. Jagdish KISHWAN	Director General	Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education [ICFRE], Dehradun, India
EXPERT	Dr. Hugh D. EVA	Researcher	European Commission Joint Research Center (JRC)
CfRN	Mr. Danilo MOLLICONE		Coalition for Rainforest Nations
	Mr. Sandro FEDERICI		Coalition for Rainforest Nations
	Ms. Catherine KAMARA	Program Coordinator	Coalition for Rainforest Nations
	Mr. Kevin CONRAD	Director	Coalition for Rainforest Nations
	Ms. Federica BIETTA	Deputy Director	Coalition for Rainforest Nations
GTZ BRAZIL	Mr. Ulrich KRAMMENSCHNEIDER		Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Cooperação Técnica Alemã
GTZ BRAZIL	Mr. Johannes SCHOLL	Áreas Protegidas e Gestão Sustentável dos Recursos Naturais	Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Cooperação Técnica Alemã
GTZ BRAZIL	Mr. Luis Henrique PIVA		Government of Amazonas
GTZ BRAZIL	Mr. Eugenio de Sousa PANTOJO		Government of Acre
World Bank	Mr. Werner KORNEXL	Senior Technical Specialist	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, World Bank
USGS NASA	Dr. Thomas R. LOVELAND		U.S. Geological Survey Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center
DEFRA UK	Mr. Jim PENMAN	Head of Response Strategies, Branch, Global Atmosphere, Division	Dept for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Mr. Joe POKANA	Director	Papua New Guinea Office of Climate Change and Carbon Trading
FAO	Mr. Adam GERRAND	Forestry Officer (Remote Sensing) Global Forest Resource Assessment	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Forestry Department
ESA	Mr. Oliver ARINÒ		European Space Agency - ESRIN D/EOP-SEP
	Mr. Carlos PACHECO		
GOOGLE, INC.	Ms. Rebecca MOORE	Manager, Google Earth	Google, Inc.

COUNTRY	PERSON ATTENDING	POSITION	MINISTRY / ORGANIZATION
		Outreach	