

## PLANT Assessment: Global

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Paris Agreement LULUCF Assessment & NDC Tool (PLANT) was created by the UNDP Climate & Forests Programme as an agile database to consolidate country data on GHG emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector. By systematizing and illustrating publicly available data, PLANT allows countries, with the support from UNDP Climate & Forests Programme experts, to assess key elements for the implementation of the Paris Agreement<sup>1</sup> from the perspective of the LULUCF sector, with a particular focus on forests (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – UNDP Climate & Forests actions



UNDP, through the Climate Promise, is supporting developing countries' efforts to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement and to access carbon finance, guided by principles for high ambition and environmental integrity, including applying robust social and environmental safeguards and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

As of April of 2023, 60 countries<sup>2</sup> and 16 subnational jurisdictions have been assessed and their information and data included in PLANT (Figure 2).

<sup>1</sup> PLANT includes information on the various articles of the Paris Agreement, namely Article 4 NDC, Article 5 REDD+, Article 6 cooperative approaches, Article 9 climate finance, Article 13 transparency.

<sup>2</sup> The criteria for the inclusion of a country into PLANT is if this country has made a REDD+ reference level submission to the UNFCCC. This criterion was defined to ensure a minimum amount of country-based information to populate the database. There are many global datasets being developed but REDD+ countries have been working for more than 10 years in the development of national MRV systems that can produce national data to inform policies and measures that mitigate climate change through this forest sector. PLANT is supportive of these processes.



## Key messages

- The LULUCF sector remains as an important source of GHG emissions in developing countries.
- Developing countries have made important progress in the process of developing submissions to the UNFCCC contributing to the enhancement of transparency of information for the LULUCF sector.
- 49 out of 60 countries in PLANT have an explicit reference to the forest sector and/ or REDD+ on their NDCs. Only 36 countries out of 60 have indicated specific LULUCF targets in their NDCs, with only 31 presenting quantifiable targets.
- 17 countries of 60 have already completed all requirements from the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Having a Safeguards Information System is the requirement that less countries comply with (20 out of 60) followed by the presentation of a summary of information on safeguards (22 out of 60) which indicates the importance of supporting countries in this area.
- REDD+ has been an important trigger for the development of BURs to the UNFCCC. More than 62% of the REDD+ countries inserted into PLANT have submitted at least one BUR to the UNFCCC.
- 49 countries included in PLANT have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector. Nonetheless, only 18 countries have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ Results.
- Regarding the Enhanced Transparency Framework, 39 countries have report “Key Categories” in the LULUCF sector, and 46 countries have identified indicators to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC related to the LULUCF sector. Only 3 countries have explicit contribution of the LULUCF sector to the NDC.
- 43 countries that have indicated in their NDCs their intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOS) as part of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, representing 71.67% of the total countries included in PLANT.

## Acknowledgements

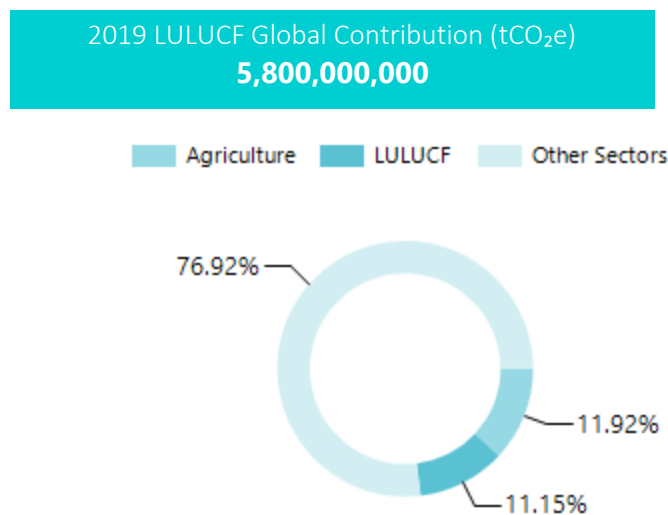
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**Disclaimer:** PLANT is a living tool that is constantly updated by the UNDP Climate & Forests Programme. PLANT recently went through a validation process with international experts and key stakeholders.

## 2. GHG emissions profile and LULUCF sector

According to the 2019 IPCC report on Climate Change and Land (Chapter 2), global emissions for the LULUCF sector were estimated at around 5,800,000,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The LULUCF sector represents 11.15% of global GHG emissions (Figure 3).

Figure 3 – Global GHG Emissions from the “Agriculture sector”, “LULUCF sector” and the “Other sectors”.



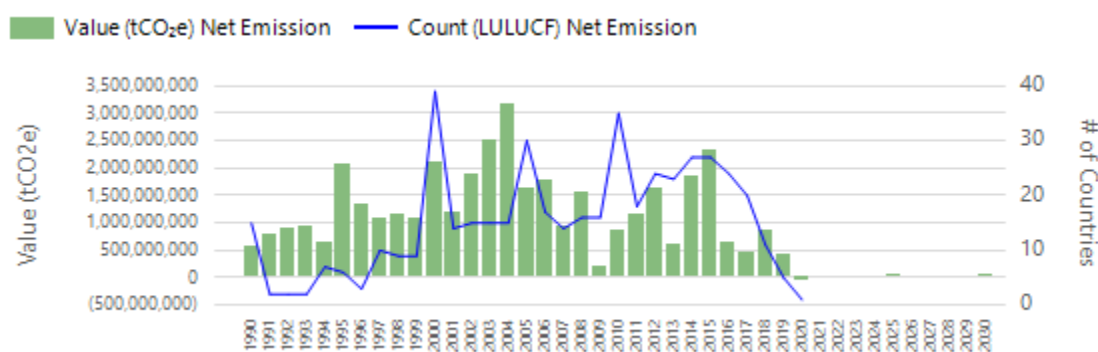
Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information of the 2019 IPCC report on Climate Change and Land (Chapter 2)

Information from the last national GHG inventory of countries in the PLANT was extracted for the countries assessment. In 2015, the most recent year with the largest data report by PLANT countries, LULUCF emissions were estimated at 2,305,714,824 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.



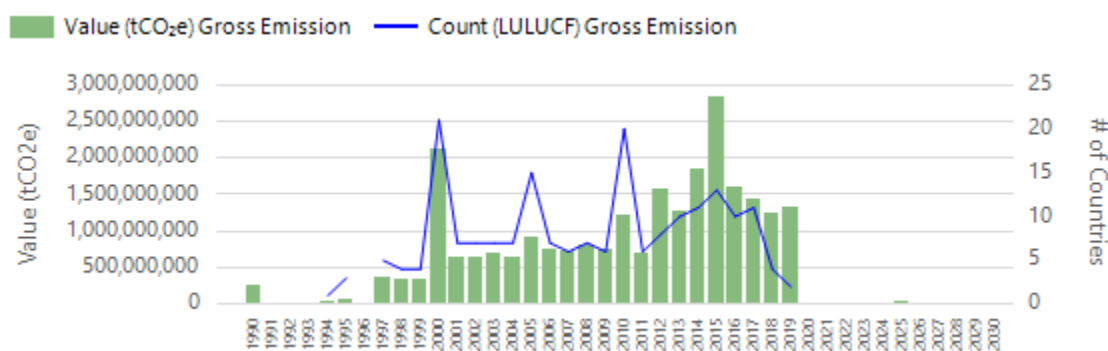
Figures 4 and 5 below highlight the LULUCF emissions per year (1990-2030) (green bars), and the number of countries reporting this information in each year (line with white points over the bars), in an aggregated way.

Figure 4 - LULUCF net emissions from the countries included in PLANT (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and number of reporting countries per year



Source: The most recent GHG Inventories submitted to the UNFCCC by the countries included in PLANT (UNDP PLANT, 2023)

Figure 5 - LULUCF gross emissions from the countries included in PLANT (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and number of reporting countries per year



Source: The most recent GHG Inventories submitted to the UNFCCC by the countries included in PLANT (UNDP PLANT, 2023).

It must be noted that the variations between the years do not necessarily represent global trends in terms of reductions or increase of GHG emissions. Not all countries have consistently reported their annual GHG emissions through their national inventories submitted to the UNFCCC. In addition to that, there are inconsistencies across countries regarding the methodologies adopted to build and report their national GHG inventories.

### 3. Global summary

This section presents a quantitative summary of the information that countries in PLANT have submitted to the UNFCCC or that is relevant to be considered in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including BURs (Table 1), market potential (Figure 9), the NDCs (Table 2), the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (Figure 8), and Enhanced Transparency Framework (future table).

#### Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

NDCs are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of its goals. Through their NDCs, countries communicate to the UNFCCC their post-2020 climate commitments to reduce emissions via domestic mitigation measures and/or through international support and cooperation (i.e., Article 6).

PLANT has as one of its main objectives to support developing countries in identifying potential opportunities for enhancing their NDCs through the LULUCF sector, in particular through potential synergies with REDD+.

Table 1 - Quantitative summary on NDC information

# of countries that have explicit reference to REDD+ in their NDC	49	81.67%
# of countries that have included the forest sector in their NDC	51	85.00%
# of countries that have specific LULUCF targets	36	60.00%
# of countries that have quantifiable LULUCF targets	31	51.67%
Tones of CO <sub>2</sub> eq	3	5.00%
Hectares	3	5.00%
# of countries that have selected indicators related to the LULUCF sector to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC	16	26.67%
# of countries that have explicitly mentioned gender policies and/or considerations in it's NDC	47	78.33%


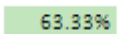
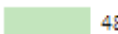
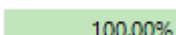
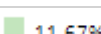
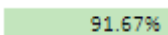

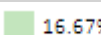

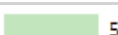
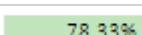
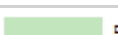
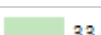


Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

#### Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR)

With seven decisions from COP19 (2013) the UNFCCC has delivered all the expected technical guidance for REDD+ implementation. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ builds on earlier UNFCCC

decisions especially the Cancun Agreements from COP16 which defined the REDD+ activities, the safeguards, the phased approach and the four key elements required for developing countries participating in REDD+. Guidance for the four elements have subsequently been elaborated through decisions from COP17 and finalized with the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ which completed “the REDD+ rulebook”.

Table 2 - Quantitative summary on WFR information<sup>3</sup>

Combined REDD+ results total value (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	11,805,619,716	
# of countries that have completed the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+	17	 28.33%
# of countries that have a national REDD+ strategy	38	 63.33%
# of countries that have considered gender in the REDD+ strategy	29	 48.33%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	60	 100.00%
# of countries that the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	7	 11.67%
Deforestation	55	 91.67%
Degradation	30	 50.00%
Conservation	10	 16.67%
Sustainable management of forests	10	 16.67%
Enhancement	32	 53.33%
# of countries that the scale is national?	47	 78.33%
# of countries that have a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	33	 55.00%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	20	 33.33%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	22	 36.67%
# of countries that Sol includes information on gender	19	 31.67%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

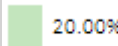
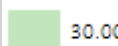
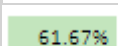
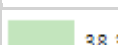
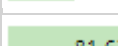


<sup>3</sup> The total value of the combined REDD+ results illustrates the scale of REDD + results that have already been generated by the countries in PLANT that went through the whole cycle of the Warsaw Framework for REDD + under the UNFCCC. These REDD + results were estimated using data from official documents built with different approaches and methodologies, therefore this total combined valued should not be used widely.

## Biennial Update Reports (BUR)

BURs are reports to be submitted by non-Annex I Parties, containing updates of national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received. Such reports provide updates on actions undertaken by a Party to implement the Convention, including the status of its GHG emissions and removals by sinks, as well as on the actions to reduce emissions or enhance sinks (UNFCCC, 2023).

Countries may submit Technical Annexes with their REDD+ results through the BUR. With the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the final BURs for developing countries will be submitted no later than 31 December 2024 and undergo the last technical assessment cycle between 2024-2026 (UNFCCC, 2023). BURs will be replaced by the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

Table 3 - Quantitative summary on BUR information

# of countries that have submitted 3 or more BURs	12	 20.00%
# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	18	 30.00%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	37	 61.67%
# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	23	 38.33%
# of countries that have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector	49	 81.67%
# of countries that have used the 2006 IPCC GL	49	 81.67%
# of countries that have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ results	18	 30.00%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

The enhanced transparency framework for action and support has been established in order to build mutual trust and confidence, and to promote effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. The framework builds on and enhances the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention, with built-in flexibility which considers Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual NDCs and Parties' adaptation actions (UNFCCC, 2021).



Table 4 - Quantitative summary on ETF information

# of countries that have report “Key Categories” in the LULUCF sector	39	65.00%
# of countries that have provided information on emissions and removals from natural disturbances on managed lands estimated on the approach taken	7	11.67%
# of countries that have provided supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated with the production approach	5	8.33%
# of countries that have identified indicator(s) to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC related to the LULUCF sector	46	76.67%
# of countries with explicit contribution of the LULUCF sector to the NDC	3	5.00%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	40	66.67%
# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	34	56.67%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## Carbon Markets Potential

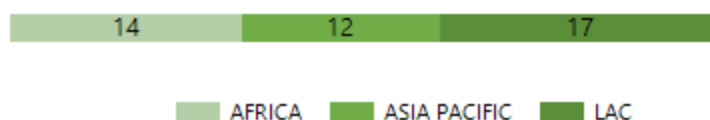
Carbon markets aim to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by creating an economic incentive for reducing emissions as cost-effectively as possible, fostering the transition to a low-carbon economy. Under the UNFCCC, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, has two types of compliance market-based mechanisms: (1) voluntary cooperation through Article 6.2 cooperative approaches, including transfer of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs); (2) a centralized mechanism, through Article 6.4. To ensure environmental integrity and avoid of double counting, host countries must authorize mitigation outcomes (Art. 6.2) or emission reductions (Art. 6.4) when they are to be used for another country’s NDC compliance or other international mitigation purposes, including for use toward the aviation carbon offsetting program under the International Civil Aviation Organization’s Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA). Such authorization comes with the obligation to apply a corresponding adjustment (CA) to the host country’s NDC to avoid double counting.

Outside the scope of UNFCCC, voluntary carbon credits certified and issued by independent private standards that do not have the authorization from the national government to be discounted from their NDCs can be used within domestic carbon markets or by companies with voluntary climate targets, either nationally or internationally, as part of their corporate responsibilities. The latter case could be reported by the host country as private climate finance mobilized for the implementation of its NDC.

Currently, there are 43 countries that have indicated in their NDCs their intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOS) as part of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, representing 73.21% of the total countries included in PLANT. Figure 5 presents the breakdown of countries that intend to use cooperative approaches by global region.

Figure 6 presents the breakdown of countries that intend to use cooperative approaches by global region.

Figure 6 - Breakdown of countries that intend to use cooperative approaches in the Africa, Asia and LAC regions.



Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

PLANT includes the assessment of two independent international carbon market standards, The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard (TREES) / Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART)<sup>4</sup> and Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR)<sup>5</sup>/ Verra. These are currently the only international standards which include methodologies to certify REDD+ results for voluntary carbon markets at the jurisdictional level, consistent with the approach adopted for REDD+ under the UNFCCC.

These PLANT assessments have been done using publicly available data that countries have produced for other initiatives as part of their REDD+ efforts over the past 10 years (e.g., UNFCCC, FCPF, etc.). The indicative potential credits that could be generated as well as the technical requirements feasibility assessment should be treated as preliminary. This information is used by the UNDP Climate and Forests Programme experts to support countries with data for their decision to access carbon market resources to implement their NDCs.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.artredd.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://verra.org/project/jurisdictional-and-nested-redd-framework/>

As of April of 2023, a total of 60 countries have potential of generating carbon credits under ART/TREES for the 2019-2023 period, according to PLANT estimates. The combined ART/TREES potential (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) (Assuming submission year is 2023 and crediting year crediting period starts in 2019) of these 60 countries is:

**436,445,982**  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

Moreover, a total of 18 countries have potential of generating carbon credits under JNR/VERRA for the 2016 onwards period, according to PLANT estimates. The combined JNR/VERRA potential (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) (Assuming starting year of program is 2016, end year of reference period is 2014, and start year of reference period is 2009) of for these 18 countries is:

**528,898,159**  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

## References

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2021). Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF): an overview. Infographic. Available at: [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC%20ETF\\_Infographics\\_VF\\_Feb2021\\_revised%20UNFCCC.%20final\\_01.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC%20ETF_Infographics_VF_Feb2021_revised%20UNFCCC.%20final_01.pdf)

## Annex

This Annex presents the breakdown by global region of the quantitative summary of information from the PLANT countries in relation to BURs, market potential, NDCs and the Warsaw Framework for REDD+

### Africa summary

#### NDC

Table 5 - Quantitative summary on NDC information for Africa

# of countries that have explicit reference to REDD+ in their NDC	18	90.00%
# of countries that have explicitly mentioned gender policies and/or considerations in it's NDC	15	75.00%
# of countries that have included the forest sector in their NDC	19	95.00%
# of countries that have quantifiable LULUCF targets	11	55.00%
# of countries that have selected indicators related to the LULUCF sector to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC	6	30.00%
# of countries that have specific LULUCF targets	11	55.00%
Hectares	0	
Tones of CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1	5.00%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

#### WFR

Table 6 - Quantitative summary on WFR information for Africa

# of countries that have a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	8	40.00%
# of countries that have a national REDD+ strategy	12	60.00%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	2	10.00%

# of countries that have completed the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+	2	10.00%
# of countries that have considered gender in the REDD+ strategy	10	50.00%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	4	20.00%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	20	100.00%
# of countries that Sol includes information on gender	4	20.00%
# of countries that the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	1	5.00%
# of countries that the scale is national?	14	70.00%
Combined REDD+ results total value (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	11,805,619,716	
Conservation	1	5.00%
Deforestation	20	100.00%
Degradation	9	45.00%
Enhancement	9	45.00%
Sustainable management of forests	2	10.00%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## BUR

Table 7 - Quantitative summary on BUR information for Africa

# of countries that have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector	19	95.00%
# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	8	40.00%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	12	60.00%
# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	3	15.00%
# of countries that have submitted 3 or more BURs	1	5.00%
# of countries that have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ results	3	15.00%

# of countries that have used the 2006 IPCC GL	19	95.00%
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Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## ETF

Table 8 - Quantitative summary on ETF information for Africa

# of countries that have identified indicator(s) to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC related to the LULUCF sector	18	90.00%
# of countries that have provided information on emissions and removals from natural disturbances on managed lands estimated on the approach taken	1	5.00%
# of countries that have provided supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated with the production approach		
# of countries that have report "Key Categories" in the LULUCF sector	12	60.00%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	14	70.00%
# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	15	75.00%
# of countries with explicit contribution of the LULUCF sector to the NDC		
# of countries with the intention of applying corresponding adjustments for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes related to the LULUCF sector and/or REDD+ activities		

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## Market Potential

Table 9 - Quantitative summary on Market Potential information for Africa

# of countries that have estimated the ART/TREES potential	2	10.00%
# of countries that have estimated the JNR/VERRA potential	3	15.00%

# of countries that have indicated in its NDC the intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOS) as part of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.	14	70.00%
Combined ART/TREES potential (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (Submission year: 2022; Crediting period start year: 2018)	211,895,006	
Combined JNR/VERRA potential (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (Starting year of program: 2016; End year of ref. period: 2014; Start year of ref. Period: 2009)	528,898,159	

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## Asia summary

### NDC

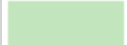
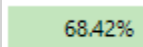



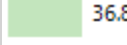
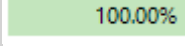


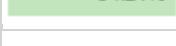

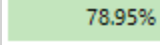
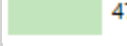
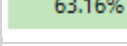

Table 10 - Quantitative summary on NDC information for Asia

# of countries that have explicit reference to REDD+ in their NDC	13	68.42%
# of countries that have explicitly mentioned gender policies and/or considerations in it's NDC	12	63.16%
# of countries that have included the forest sector in their NDC	14	73.68%
# of countries that have quantifiable LULUCF targets	9	47.37%
# of countries that have selected indicators related to the LULUCF sector to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC	4	21.05%
# of countries that have specific LULUCF targets	11	57.89%
Hectares	1	5.26%
Tones of CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1	5.26%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## WFR

Table 11 - Quantitative summary on WFR information for Asia

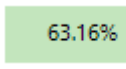
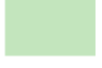
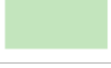



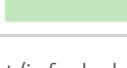
# of countries that have a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	11	 57.89%
# of countries that have a national REDD+ strategy	13	 68.42%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	6	 31.58%
# of countries that have completed the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+	6	 31.58%
# of countries that have considered gender in the REDD+ strategy	9	 47.37%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	7	 36.84%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	19	 100.00%
# of countries that Sol includes information on gender	5	 26.32%
# of countries that the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	4	 21.05%
# of countries that the scale is national?	16	 84.21%
Combined REDD+ results total value (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	11,805,619,716	
Conservation	2	 10.53%
Deforestation	15	 78.95%
Degradation	9	 47.37%
Enhancement	12	 63.16%
Sustainable management of forests	3	 15.79%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>



## BUR

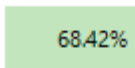
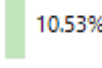

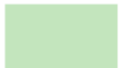

Table 12 - Quantitative summary on BUR information for Asia


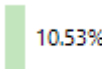
# of countries that have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector	12	 63.16%
# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	9	 47.37%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	10	 52.63%
# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	6	 31.58%
# of countries that have submitted 3 or more BURs	5	 26.32%
# of countries that have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ results	6	 31.58%
# of countries that have used the 2006 IPCC GL	12	 63.16%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## ETF

Table 13 - Quantitative summary on ETF information for Asia

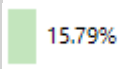
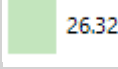
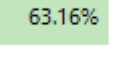
# of countries that have identified indicator(s) to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC related to the LULUCF sector	13	 68.42%
# of countries that have provided information on emissions and removals from natural disturbances on managed lands estimated on the approach taken	2	 10.53%
# of countries that have provided supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated with the production approach	1	 5.26%
# of countries that have report "Key Categories" in the LULUCF sector	11	 57.89%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	9	 47.37%

# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	11	 57.89%
# of countries with explicit contribution of the LULUCF sector to the NDC	2	 10.53%
# of countries with the intention of applying corresponding adjustments for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes related to the LULUCF sector and/or REDD+ activities		

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## Market Potential

Table 14 - Quantitative summary on Market Potential information for Asia

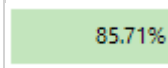
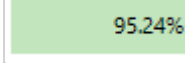
# of countries that have estimated the ART/TREES potential	3	 15.79%
# of countries that have estimated the JNR/VERRA potential	5	 26.32%
# of countries that have indicated in its NDC the intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOS) as part of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.	12	 63.16%
Combined ART/TREES potential (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (Submission year: 2022; Crediting period start year: 2018)	211,895,006	
Combined JNR/VERRA potential (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (Starting year of program: 2016; End year of ref. period: 2014; Start year of ref. Period: 2009)	528,898,159	

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## LAC summary

### NDC

Table 15 - Quantitative summary on NDC information for LAC

# of countries that have explicit reference to REDD+ in their NDC	18	 85.71%
# of countries that have explicitly mentioned gender policies and/or considerations in it's NDC	20	 95.24%

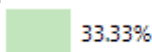
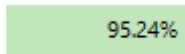


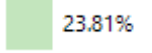
# of countries that have included the forest sector in their NDC	18	85.71%
# of countries that have quantifiable LULUCF targets	11	52.38%
# of countries that have selected indicators related to the LULUCF sector to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC	6	28.57%
# of countries that have specific LULUCF targets	14	66.67%
Hectares	2	9.52%
Tones of CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1	4.76%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## WFR

Table 16 - Quantitative Summary of WFR information for LAC

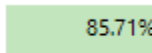

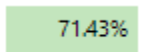
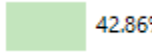
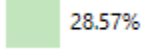
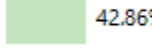
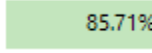
# of countries that have a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	14	66.67%
# of countries that have a national REDD+ strategy	13	61.90%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	12	57.14%
# of countries that have completed the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+	9	42.86%
# of countries that have considered gender in the REDD+ strategy	10	47.62%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	11	52.38%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	21	100.00%
# of countries that Sol includes information on gender	10	47.62%
# of countries that the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	2	9.52%
# of countries that the scale is national?	17	80.95%

Combined REDD+ results total value (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	11,805,619,716	
Conservation	7	 33.33%
Deforestation	20	 95.24%
Degradation	12	 57.14%
Enhancement	11	 52.38%
Sustainable management of forests	5	 23.81%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## BUR

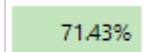
Table 17 - Quantitative summary on BUR information for LAC


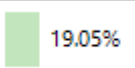
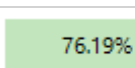
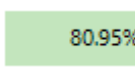


# of countries that have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector	18	 85.71%
# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	6	 28.57%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	15	 71.43%
# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	9	 42.86%
# of countries that have submitted 3 or more BURs	6	 28.57%
# of countries that have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ results	9	 42.86%
# of countries that have used the 2006 IPCC GL	18	 85.71%

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## ETF

Table 18 - Quantitative summary on ETF information for LAC

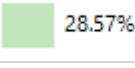
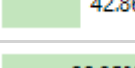

# of countries that have identified indicator(s) to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of its NDC related to the LULUCF sector	15	 71.43%
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# of countries that have provided information on emissions and removals from natural disturbances on managed lands estimated on the approach taken	4	 19.05%
# of countries that have provided supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated with the production approach	4	 19.05%
# of countries that have report "Key Categories" in the LULUCF sector	16	 76.19%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	17	 80.95%
# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	8	 38.10%
# of countries with explicit contribution of the LULUCF sector to the NDC	1	 4.76%
# of countries with the intention of applying corresponding adjustments for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes related to the LULUCF sector and/or REDD+ activities		

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>

## Market Potential

Table 19 - Quantitative summary on Market Potential information for LAC

# of countries that have estimated the ART/TREES potential	6	 28.57%
# of countries that have estimated the JNR/VERRA potential	9	 42.86%
# of countries that have indicated in its NDC the intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOS) as part of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.	17	 80.95%
Combined ART/TREES potential (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (Submission year: 2022; Crediting period start year: 2018)	211,895,006	
Combined JNR/VERRA potential (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq) (Starting year of program: 2016; End year of ref. period: 2014; Start year of ref. Period: 2009)	528,898,159	

Source: UNDP PLANT, 2023, based on information available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub>