



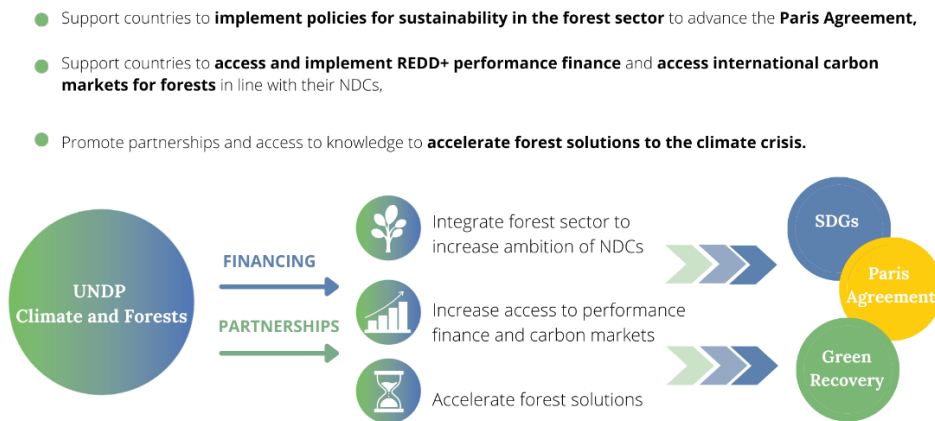
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PLANT Assessment: Global

1. INTRODUCTION

The Paris Agreement LULUCF Assessment & NDC Tool (PLANT) was created by the Climate & Forests team within UNDP Climate 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 experts, to assess key elements for the implementation of the Paris Agreement¹ from the perspective of the LULUCF sector, with particular focus on forests (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – UNDP Climate & Forests objectives and scope of work



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 October 2023, 60 countries² and 16 subnational jurisdictions have been assessed and their information and data included in PLANT (Figure 2).

¹ 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.

² 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.



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Figure 2 - Countries in the PLANT Tool (in blue)



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

PLANT is continually updated and improved through cross-referencing and validation of data by international LULUCF experts, consultations with and review of information by government representatives and national experts, as well as collaboration with other international and national organizations.

This report presents the aggregated global information of all countries and jurisdictions currently included in PLANT, and is structured as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Key Messages
- Section 3: GHG emissions profile and LULUCF sector
- Section 4: Global summary
 - NDC
 - Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR)
 - BUR
 - ETF
 - Market Potential
- Annex: Africa Summary
 - Asia Summary
 - LAC Summary



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2. Key messages

- The LULUCF sector remains 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.
- 51 out of 60 countries in PLANT have an explicit reference to the forest sector and/ or REDD+ on their NDCs. 36 countries out of 60 have indicated specific LULUCF targets in their NDCs, with 31 of those presenting quantified targets. For the others, the targets or goals are either based on policies and measures, or some combination of quantified targets and/or policy and measures-based targets.
- 18 countries of 60 have already completed all requirements from the Warsaw Framework for REDD+. Having a Safeguards Information System is the requirement that fewest countries comply with (20 out of 60) while the presentation of a summary of information on safeguards was made by only 27 out of 60 countries. The results for both of these safeguard-related elements together indicate the importance of supporting countries in this area.
- REDD+ has been an important trigger for the development of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UNFCCC. More than 68% (41 countries) of the REDD+ countries inserted into PLANT have submitted at least one BUR to the UNFCCC. Additionally, 35% (21 countries) of countries in PLANT have submitted 2 BURs and 25% (15 countries) have submitted 3 or more BURs.
- 52 out of 60 countries included in PLANT have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector in their reported GHG inventories. Nonetheless, only 19 countries have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ Results.
- In terms of readiness for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), 40 countries have reported “Key Categories” in the LULUCF sector. 47 countries have identified indicators to track progress towards the implementation and achievement of their NDC, while only 16 have selected indicators related specifically to the LULUCF sector
- 46 out of 60 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 75% 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.

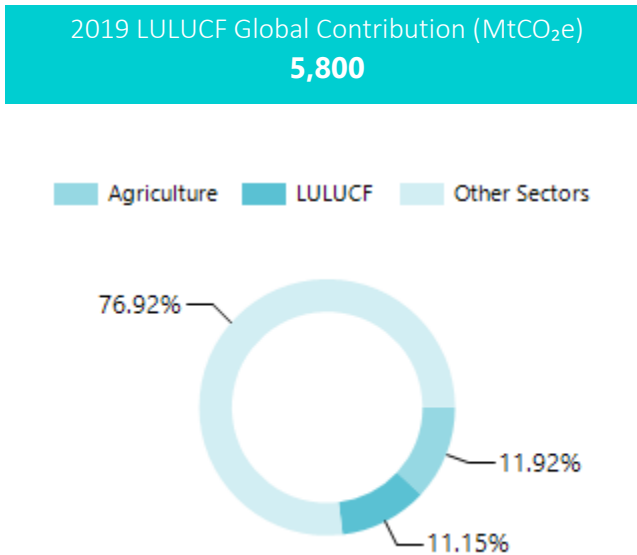


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3. GHG emissions profile and LULUCF sector

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 MtCO₂e, 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 PLANT was extracted for the countries assessment. In 2015, the most recent year with the largest data reported by PLANT countries, LULUCF emissions were estimated at 2,267 MtCO₂e.

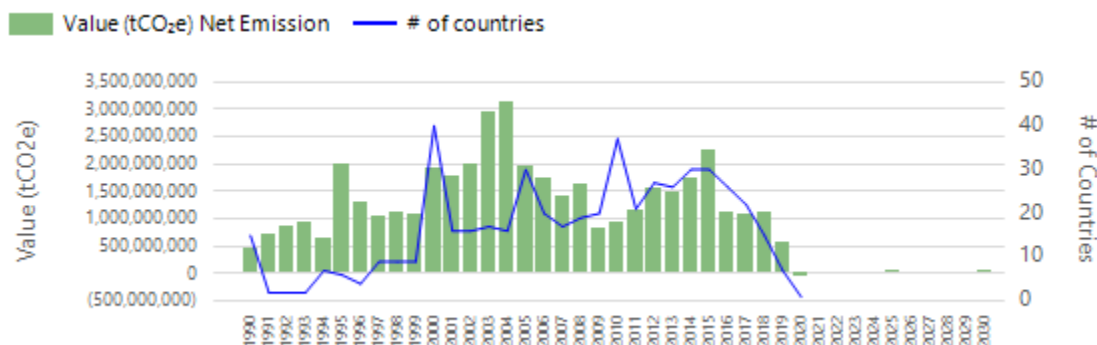


Figures 4 and 5 below highlight the LULUCF net/ gross emissions per year (1990-2030) (green bars), and the number of countries reporting this information in each year (blue line), in an aggregated way.



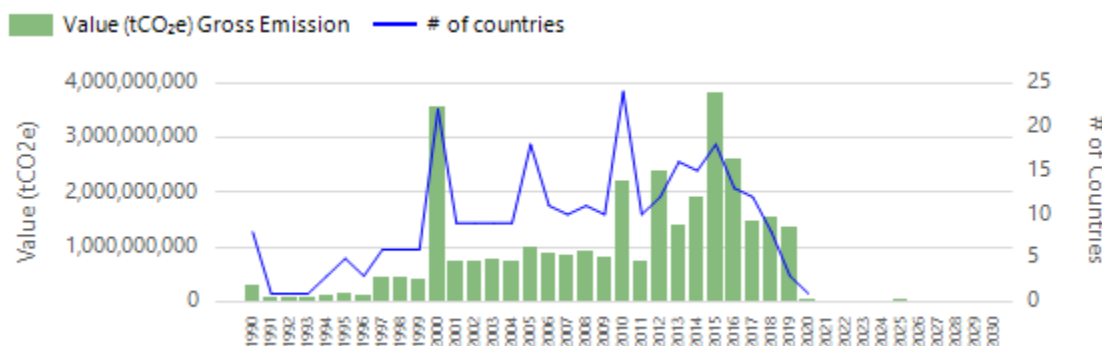
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Figure 4 - LULUCF net emissions from the countries included in PLANT (tCO₂e) and number of reporting countries per year



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 (tCO₂e) 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 reduced or increased 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.

Forest and deforestation area

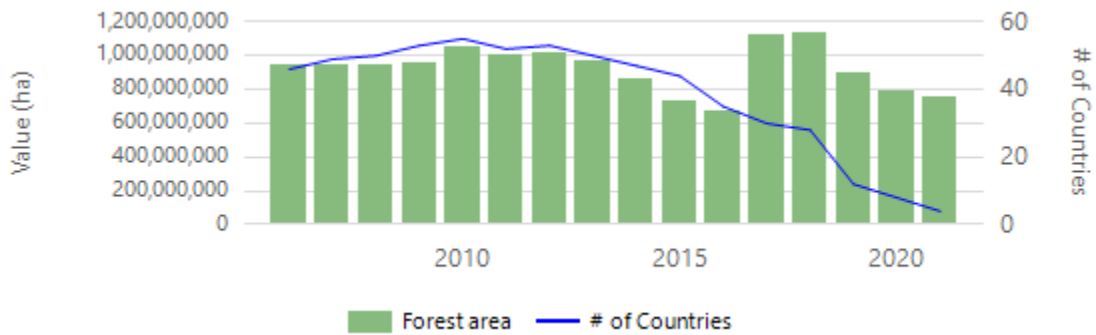
For illustration, in 2018 according to the countries' most recent FRELs submitted to the UNFCCC, 28 countries reported forest area totaling 1,129,916,663 ha (Figure 6a) and 26 countries reported deforestation area totaling 4,850,306 ha (Figure 6b). Please note that the graph below does not



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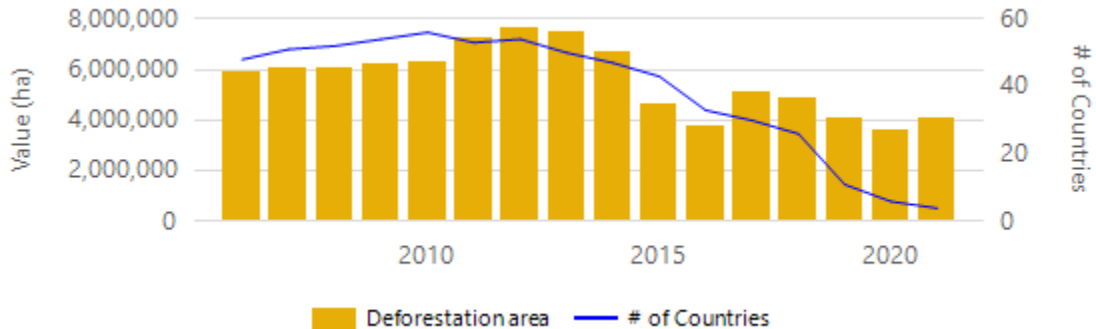
constitute a trend as the set of countries may differ yearly. Further, the definition of forests varies by country.

Figure 6a - Forest area reported by the countries included in PLANT (hectares)



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

Figure 6b - Deforestation area reported by the countries included in PLANT (hectares)



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

4. 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. This includes NDCs (table 1), the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (table 2), BURs (table 3), Enhanced Transparency Framework, or ETF (table 4), and carbon market potential (Figure 7).



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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).

One of the main objectives of PLANT is 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	51	85.00%
# of countries that have included the forest sector in their NDC	54	90.00%
# of countries that have specific LULUCF targets	36	60.00%
# of countries that have quantifiable LULUCF targets	31	51.67%
# 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 its NDC	51	85.00%

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

Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR)

With the seven relevant decisions from COP19 (2013) the UNFCCC completed delivery of 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 was subsequently elaborated through decisions from COP17 and then finalized with the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, which completed “the REDD+ rulebook.”

Table 2 - Quantitative summary on WFR information³

Combined REDD+ results total value (MtCO2eq)	14,007	
# of countries that have completed the requirements of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+	18	30.00%
# of countries that have a national REDD+ strategy	46	76.67%

³ 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.



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# of countries that have considered gender in the REDD+ strategy	37	61.67%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	60	100.00%
# of countries for which the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	7	11.67%
Deforestation	59	98.33%
Degradation	32	53.33%
Conservation	10	16.67%
Sustainable management of forests	10	16.67%
Enhancement	35	58.33%
# of countries for which the scale is national?	52	86.67%
# of countries that have a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	34	56.67%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	20	33.33%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	27	45.00%
# of countries for which the Sol includes information on gender	22	36.67%

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

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 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	15	25.00%
# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	21	35.00%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	41	68.33%



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# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	19	31.67%
# of countries that have included GHG time series for the LULUCF sector	52	86.67%
# of countries that have used the 2006 IPCC GL	52	86.67%
# of countries that have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ results	19	31.67%

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 (UNFCCC, 2021).

Table 4 - Quantitative summary on ETF information

# of countries that have reported “Key Categories” in the LULUCF sector	40	66.67%
# of countries that have provided information on emissions and removals from natural disturbances on managed lands and on the estimation approach applied	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 the NDC	47	78.33%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	43	71.67%
# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	35	58.33%

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 recognizes that some Parties choose to



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pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs, to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity. Article 6 has two types of market-based approaches/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 avoidance 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 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 the 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 46 countries out of 60 in PLANT 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 76.67% of the total countries included in PLANT. Figure 7 presents the breakdown of countries that intend to use cooperative approaches by global region.

Figure 7 presents the regional breakdown of countries that intend to use cooperative approaches by global region.

Figure 7 - 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 Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART) REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard (TREES)⁴ and Verra’s Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR)Framework⁵. 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 scale adopted for REDD+ under the UNFCCC.

⁴ <https://www.artredd.org/>

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



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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.

According to PLANT estimates as of October of 2023, a total of 10 countries have potential to generate carbon credits under ART/TREES for the 2019-2023 period. The combined ART/TREES potential (tCO₂e) of these 60 countries, assuming the submission year is 2023 and the crediting period starts in 2019, is:

439
MtCO₂e

Moreover, a total of 17 countries have potential to generate carbon credits under JNR/VERRA for the period starting in 2016, according to PLANT estimates. The combined JNR/VERRA potential (tCO₂e) of for these countries (assuming a start year for the program is 2016, and the reference period is 2009-2014) is:

1,023
MtCO₂e

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



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Annex

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

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	16	80.00%
# 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%

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	17	85.00%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	3	15.00%
# 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	13	65.00%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	7	35.00%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	20	100.00%
# of countries for which the Sol includes information on gender	6	30.00%
# of countries for which the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	1	5.00%



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# of countries for which the scale is national?	15	75.00%
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%

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 the NDC	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	0	
# of countries that have reported "Key Categories" in the LULUCF sector	12	60.00%



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# 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 the intention of applying corresponding adjustments for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes related to the LULUCF sector and/or REDD+ activities	0	

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	5	25.00%
# of countries that have indicated in the 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%

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	15	78.95%
# of countries that have explicitly mentioned gender policies and/or considerations in it's NDC	15	78.95%
# of countries that have included the forest sector in their NDC	17	89.47%
# 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%

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



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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	15	78.95%
# of countries that have a Safeguards Information System (SIS)	5	26.32%
# 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	12	63.16%
# 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 for which the Sol includes information on gender	5	26.32%
# of countries for which the FREL is consistent with the GHG inventory	4	21.05%
# of countries for which the scale is national?	19	100.00%
Conservation	2	10.53%
Deforestation	18	94.74%
Degradation	11	57.89%
Enhancement	15	78.95%
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	14	73.68%
# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	6	31.58%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	13	68.42%



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# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	8	42.11%
# of countries that have submitted 3 or more BURs	7	36.84%
# 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	14	73.68%

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	14	73.68%
# 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 reported "Key Categories" in the LULUCF sector	11	57.89%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	11	57.89%
# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	11	57.89%
# of countries with the intention of applying corresponding adjustments for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes related to the LULUCF sector and/or REDD+ activities	0	

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	2	10.53%
# of countries that have estimated the JNR/VERRA potential	4	21.05%



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# of countries that have indicated in the 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.	15	78.95%
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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%

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

WFR

Table 16 - Quantitative summary on WFR information for LAC

# of countries that have a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	15	71.43%
# of countries that have a national REDD+ strategy	14	66.67%
# 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+	10	47.62%
# of countries that have considered gender in the REDD+ strategy	12	57.14%
# of countries that have presented a Summary of Information on Safeguards (Sol)	13	61.90%
# of countries that have submitted a FREL	21	100.00%



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# of countries for which the Sol includes information on gender	11	52.38%
# of countries for which the FREL is consistent with GHG inventory	2	9.52%
# of countries for which the scale is national?	18	85.71%
Conservation	7	33.33%
Deforestation	21	100.00%
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	19	90.48%
# of countries that have not submitted any BUR	5	23.81%
# of countries that have submitted 1 BUR	16	76.19%
# of countries that have submitted 2 BURs	10	47.62%
# of countries that have submitted 3 or more BURs	7	33.33%
# of countries that have submitted a Technical Annex to the BUR with REDD+ results	10	47.62%
# of countries that have used the 2006 IPCC GL	19	90.48%

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	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 reported "Key Categories" in the LULUCF sector	17	80.95%
# of countries that have reported PAMs related to the LULUCF sector	18	85.71%
# of countries that have reported projections for the LULUCF sector	9	42.86%
# of countries with the intention of applying corresponding adjustments for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes related to the LULUCF sector and/or REDD+ activities	0	

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	8	38.10%
# 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%

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