“Amongst all the organizations evaluated, CfRN stands out because of outsized leverage of their presence at key international negotiations”
## The Coalition of Rainforest Nations

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### Not-for-Profit
The Coalition of Rainforest Nations is a not-for-profit organization in USA.  
In the Netherlands, it is registered with PBO-organizations RSIN: 8261.87.316.

Donations are tax-deductible in Canada, Germany, The Netherlands and USA.

## Participating Countries

### Africa
- Botswana  
- Cameroon  
- Central African Republic  
- Democratic Republic of Congo  
- Equatorial Guinea  
- Gabon  
- Ghana  
- Kenya  
- Lesotho  
- Liberia  
- Madagascar  
- Malawi  
- Mali  
- Namibia  
- Nigeria  
- Republic of Congo  
- Sierra Leone  
- South Africa*  
- Sudan  
- Zambia

### Asia
- Bangladesh  
- Cambodia  
- China  
- India  
- Lao PDR  
- Malaysia  
- Pakistan  
- Indonesia  
- Singapore  
- Thailand  
- Vietnam

### Caribbean
- Dominica  
- Dominican Republic  
- Jamaica  
- Saint Lucia

### Central America
- Costa Rica  
- Guatemala  
- Honduras  
- Nicaragua  
- Panama

### South America
- Argentina  
- Bolivia  
- Ecuador  
- Guyana  
- Paraguay  
- Suriname  
- Uruguay

### Oceania
- Fiji  
- Papua New Guinea  
- Samoa  
- Solomon Islands  
- Vanuatu

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Next decade marks a critical chapter in the world’s efforts to contain the climate emergency. If we are to have any effect on the scale and numbers of wildfires, hurricanes, and droughts occurring on our fragile planet, we must limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of this decade and become zero-carbon by 2050.

To do this, we need to implement every climate electricity systems and buildings using solar and wind; switching to electric vehicles; and helping and gas. These techno-economic challenges are huge. And even if we can bring about an energy transition, the emission reductions will still not be enough to align us to the 1.5°C pathway. So, what do we do?

We invest in a vital solution to the climate emergency: tropical rainforests.

Rainforests offer the largest—and one of the lowest-cost—emissions reductions of greenhouse gas potential for the planet. Conserving global rainforests and their carbon sinks are essential to solving our greatest climate challenge. Rainforests absorb greenhouse gases from entering the atmosphere and creating warming, house thousands of endangered species, and provide livelihoods for indigenous peoples.

2019 was a landmark year for us. After 15 years of relentless work to stop deforestation, our member countries and the Coalition fulfilled their promise to bring emissions reductions from the planet’s tropical rainforests at a multi-gigaton level.

Developed country governments, corporations, and citizens can now achieve ambitious carbon neutral goals at a scale unimaginable until recently with the help of REDD+ Paris Agreement-compliant carbon credits. And in the next few years, our countries will bring a pipeline of 1000 million tons or one gigaton of carbon reductions online. That is the reduction equivalent of the amount of carbon that Germany emits every year. More importantly, the scale of the emission reductions gives the world a real chance to tackle the climate emergency.

Tropical rainforests are the critical climate solution.
After 15 years of relentless work to stop deforestation, our member countries and the Coalition fulfilled their promise to bring emissions reductions from the planet’s tropical rainforests at a multi-gigaton level

We have striven for this systemic change to make trees worth more alive than dead since 2004. From the original inspiration of Chief Sir Michael Somare, the then-Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, through years of tough international negotiations to the successful inclusion of our mechanism—Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)—within the Paris Agreement, we never lost sight of our goal.

The REDD+ mechanism was developed by our countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to forests. REDD+ offers incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands. This provided our countries with the opportunity to receive results-based payments for actions to conserve and restore forest lands.

While we were successful in our mission to mandate REDD+ as part of the Paris Agreement four years ago, we still have a massive amount of work to do to support our countries. The initiative has still not yet been implemented at its full potential, and the lack of international funding is our primary challenge. Another impediment is a lack of systems to accumulate data on land management and forests. Many of our countries have gaps in accurate reporting on emissions from agriculture, forest and other land uses, gaps they must resolve before they can receive results-based payments for preserving their rainforests.

To address this disparity, we continued our focus and efforts to support our countries with capacity-building and training this year. The training helped countries create emissions inventories, build skills to measure and report on forest- and land-based emissions, and set them up to receive results-based payments for preserving their rainforests.

The second phase of our three-year project, providing training to 21 member countries, came to a successful end. Our technical teams conducted on-the-ground missions to Belize, Fiji, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Kenya, and Papua New Guinea, and provided online training to Saint Lucia and Dominica. We also held regional workshops in Africa, Latin America/Caribbean and Asia, as well as our second global conference in Milan, Italy.

In December, at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP25) in Madrid, we launched our carbon credits trading platform and registry system (www.redd.plus) to help directly and track the life-cycle of REDD+ results once they deforestation as quickly as possible.

Our platform will offer corporations and, in time, individuals an opportunity to play their part provides direct income to our member countries and their local communities while also conserving vital biodiversity.

The REDD.plus registry & exchange provides the REDD+ credits earned by developing countries for preservation of their rainforests. REDD-plus has achieved success already, with more than 8.3 billion tons of CO2e emissions reductions reviewed under the Paris Agreement. However, only 4% of the credits issued have been purchased, mostly by Kingdom. We will continue to stimulate the market for the international purchase of REDD+ credits to unlock the full potential of this platform.

A big thank you to our partners, IHS Markit, who will track issuance, ownership, transfer, and retirement of REDD+ credits compliant with the be available on CBL Markets.

We are excited to accelerate our work with our member nations in Africa, South America, and climate justice and equity prevail. We cannot do that without your support.

Thank you for supporting us in 2019— we hope you will continue to do so next year.

Kevin Conrad,
Special Envoy and Ambassador for Environment & Climate Change for Papua New Guinea & Executive Director, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
Our story so far

A David v Goliath story about taking on the world’s biggest governments to save the rainforests—and winning.
Birth of REDD+

In 2004, two bold MBA graduate students at Papua New Guinea and Federica Bietta of Italy— took on a challenge to change the world for the better. Inspired by a call to action by Grand Chief Sir Michael Somare, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Kevin and Federica posed themselves rainforests and bring equity to people around the world. As they saw it, rainforests only held value when cut down, so developing nations with the

in deforestation. How could these two students change that reality?

Their thesis: make trees worth more alive than dead. After all, rainforests provide a natural service for free; they absorb carbon dioxide, the greenhouse gas primarily responsible for climate change, and stop its release into the atmosphere. Dr. Geoffrey Heal, an economics professor at and its role in the marketplace. What if the world

The largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions could then pay for this service provided by the rainforests in countries hardest hit by the effects of climate change, slowing the acceleration of climate change and global inequity.

Kevin and Federica dubbed their effort Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (RED). As with many paradigm-shifting ideas, people were initially

government of Costa Rica, whose tropical forests

after securing the formal support of Costa Rican government, the newfound Coalition travelled to the

for the opportunity to be heard on a global stage.

Climate Summit, Montreal, Canada, 2005

At the Climate Summit, the Coalition introduced and championed a proposal for a results-based RED mechanism for consideration by the world. This was based on the idea of positive incentives for developing countries to retain their rainforests and seek payments for results of retaining their national

against their national rainforest reference levels. This mechanism was tabled by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations, Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica.

caused climate change by emitting greenhouse gases over previous decades fought against RED, as would have to reward those countries that

The inclusion of REDD+ in the Paris Climate Agreement was the culmination of a decade of dedication and work by the Coalition of Rainforest Nation (CfRN), which originated the concept and negotiated it through to a global agreement.
“I would ask the United States, we ask for your leadership. But if for some reason you’re not willing to lead, leave it to the rest of us.

Please get out of the way.”

Kevin Conrad, Special Envoy and Ambassador for Environment & Climate Change, Papua New Guinea at Bali COP, 2007

Hero of the Environment
The effort to revalue rainforests came to a head in Bali. There was a stalemate between developed and developing countries on agreeing to a global climate action plan—the predecessor of the Paris Agreement. In the final hours of the summit, the United States refused to agree to the plan.

In a session with over 190 countries, CfRN’s Executive Director, Kevin Conrad, who was also acting as the Ambassador and Special Envoy on Climate Change for Papua New Guinea at the time and leading negotiations for rainforest nations, politely said:

“I would ask the United States, we ask for your leadership, we seek your leadership. But if for some reason you’re not willing to lead, leave it to the rest of us. Please get out of the way.”

Applause erupted around the room, and within the day, the lead American representative dropped the objection and said,

“We will go forward and join consensus today.”

As a result, REDD+, which now included sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, was successfully formalized for the first time within the Bali Global Climate Action Plan. The first substantial decision on REDD+ was adopted, calling for demonstration activities to show how REDD+ would work in practice and be reported.

Find out more:
Watch the CNN news report of the UN Climate summit in Bali 2007 HERE
Read the Time Magazine article HERE
Kevin Conrad Blog HERE

In 2008, Kevin Conrad was named ‘Hero of the Environment’ by TIME Magazine and was awarded the “Champion of the Earth” Policy Award by the UNEP in 2009.
Our story so far

The World Expects

In Copenhagen in 2009, the world finally seemed on a course to achieve a global climate agreement. Many heads of state flew to Denmark on the last days of the Climate Summit, including President Obama of the United States and Premier Wen Jiabo of China. Yet again, the world couldn’t agree fully on what to do about the climate emergency.

REDD+ was the only success that year. Rainforest nations were now required to introduce national forest monitoring systems, with elements of measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV). Coalition nations began to prepare national REDD+ strategies, develop domestic capacity, establish forest and forest carbon reference levels, effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and reporting.

In 2010, a deflated world gathered again to pick up climate talks at the United Nations Summit in Cancun, Mexico and put more pressure on rainforest nations to show accountability. A United Nations decision was made with a request that environmental and social safeguards be introduced for REDD+ and a reiteration of requirements for the national forest monitoring system. These country safeguards would ensure that implementation of REDD+ at the national level did not lead to detrimental effects on the environment or the local population. Rainforest nations were required to provide summaries of information on how these safeguards were implemented.

WHAT QUALIFIES AS REDD+ ACTIVITIES?
The Five “eligible activities” that developing countries may implement to reduce emissions and enhance removals of greenhouse gases are:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation.
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation.
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks.
- Sustainable management of forests.
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The first activity, which reduces emissions of greenhouse gases, is the activity listed in the original submissions on REDD+ in 2005 by the Coalition. ‘Degradation’ was added in 2006 at the request of the Congo Basin countries who had by then joined the Coalition. The three remaining activities constitute the ‘+’ in REDD+ and were added in 2007. These include activities ‘to remove greenhouse gases’ and were requested by India & other Coalition countries.

“We recognize the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests and agree on the need to provide positive incentives to such actions through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus, to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries.”

Copenhagen Accord, 2009

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reducing_emissions_from_deforestation_and_forest_degradation
“Through years of tough international advocacy to the successful inclusion of our mechanism- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) - within the Paris Agreement, we never lost sight of our goal.”

Federica Bietta, Managing Director, Coalition for Rainforest Nations
Breakthrough: The Warsaw Framework for REDD+

Even after the Cancun Summit, the developed countries dragged their feet on REDD+. Many groups found reasons why it wouldn’t work and kept blocking progress. Then, in December 2013, the Climate Summit in Warsaw, Poland produced seven decisions on REDD+, known jointly as the “Warsaw Framework on REDD-plus”.

These decisions addressed results-based finance for the first time after years of discussion regarding national forest monitoring systems; information on safeguards; technical assessment of reference (emission) levels; modalities for measuring, reporting, and verifying (MRV); and information on addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Eligibility for access to “results-based finance” was finally on the agenda and an overall framework for REDD+ implementation was completed, although many details still needed to be provided.

Success

After over a decade of persistence, and with over 50 rainforest countries in support, the Coalition of Rainforest Nations finally succeeded in establishing REDD+ within a global climate agreement. Remaining outstanding decisions on REDD+ were also completed at the Summit. These included decisions on reporting on the safeguards, non-rulebook on REDD+ was completed. All countries were encouraged to implement and support REDD+ in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement. This was part of a take action to protect and enhance their greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs, not only their rainforests.

The 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) December 2015, successfully concluded 11 years of negotiations on the new global climate regime. After many years of intense negotiations that started in Montreal at COP 11 in 2004, all Parties adopted the Paris Agreement, which is now the foundation of the Coalition and REDD+ the next advocacy challenge would be Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

REDD+ IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Article 5 of the Paris Agreement invites countries to take action to conserve and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests. The article also encourages actions to implement and support, including through results-based payments...”
The Paris Climate Agreement and the Importance of Articles 5 and 6 for REDD+

What is the Paris Agreement?
The Paris Agreement is an international climate treaty that defines how international law addresses the climate emergency. The Paris Agreement represents elements of previous climate actions, such as the Kyoto Protocol, which established legally binding reduction commitments for developed countries. The core of the new agreement is a voluntary approach agreed upon by all heads of state and government in 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Each country commits to developing strategies for voluntary greenhouse gas reductions, or nationally determined contributions (NDCs), rather than top-down mandated emissions reduction targets, as determined by their own discretion. The Paris Agreement confers upon national governments the freedom to determine their own level of ambition to contribute to the fight against climate change.

The Paris Agreement is an undisputed milestone in the fight against the climate emergency. It sets out the first-ever framework for global action against greenhouse gas emissions from both developed and developing countries. The years to come will determine whether the structure and rules of the new treaty form a workable framework to tackle the climate emergency, and keep the global temperature well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

One of the first challenges facing the Agreement will be how to strengthen the nationally-determined contributions (NDCs) of the countries or Parties, as the combined effect of current commitments is not sufficient to hold global temperature rise below 2°C. The implementation rules, or ‘Rule Book’, of the Paris Agreement were adopted in 2018 in Katowice, Poland.
REDD+ in the Paris Agreement - Article 5
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) is the innovative concept introduced by CfRN at COP11 in 2005. Through negotiations led by the Coalition, it is now an implementation mechanism recognized by the Paris Agreement. REDD+ is also viewed as one of the pillars of low-carbon development strategies for countries who depend on rainforests as a major component of their economy.

The Paris Agreement includes a dedicated article on the contribution of forests to mitigating climate change. Article 5 refers to the contribution of the conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases in general.

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.

2. Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

The current version of Paragraph 2 encourages Parties to implement and support REDD+. It is therefore now the duty and commitment of all rainforest nations to give REDD+ the necessary relevance by supporting its implementation in line with such approaches; encouraging the coordination of support from, inter alia, public and private, bilateral and multilateral sources, such as the Green Climate Fund, and alternative sources in accordance with relevant decisions by the Conference of the Parties.

The implementation of REDD+ activities in developing countries at the national level still varies in many respects and depends strongly on national circumstances. What is certain is that all countries must follow the set of principles and requirements established at international level under the UNFCCC process and now defined by Article 5 of the Paris Agreement.

The outstanding question remains as to whether or not country efforts will be sufficient to respond to the climate emergency in time.
The Importance of Article 6

Following the example set by the Kyoto Protocol to respond to the climate emergency through a market-based approach, the Paris Agreement recalls concepts in Article 6 on cooperative approaches.

CfRN is working to continue to ensure that the REDD+ mechanism remains an option for Parties choosing to exercise relevant elements of Article 6.

Specifically:

- Article 6.2 provides for an accounting framework using cooperative approaches between Parties for the international transfer of mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) to achieve the respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Coalition has been negotiating to ensure that the transfer of units derived under REDD+ are included in this cooperation scheme.

- For the Coalition, REDD+ implementation responds perfectly to Article 6.3 stipulating that the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to achieve NDCs under this Agreement shall be voluntary and authorized by participating Parties.

- Article 6.4 establishes a central mechanism to trade credits from emissions reductions generated.

- Article 6.8 establishes a work program for non-market approaches such as applying taxes to discourage emissions.

- Article 6.9 underpins the Paris Agreement. This work is critical as it includes the use of carbon markets.

- Article 6 will encourage public and private countries. Simply put, it would encourage rainforest conservation at an adequate scale. Increased mitigation would lead to greater ambition.

To ensure Article 6 is implemented properly, the Coalition is focused on establishing the REDD+ trading platform to preserve environmental integrity and avoid any sort of double counting of emissions reductions.

- We are working to ensure that the operationalized accounting system recognizes emissions reductions claimed by one Party in all international transactions. The negotiations also attend to the use of “corresponding adjustments” to avoid double counting. These adjustments call for a Party to increase its level of emission reductions in its NDC to make up for the fact that it sold some emissions to another country.

In Katowice (COP24) and Madrid (COP25), Parties could not agree on several key elements of Article 6 infrastructure and the issue was pushed to COP26 in Glasgow, UK. We are working towards a consensus on Article 6 in the climate negotiations, and hope that the urgency of the climate crisis spurs Parties into action during COP26.
The Wonder of Papua New Guinea’s Rainforests

Papua New Guinea’s rainforests cover over 77% of the country, making it one of the most extensively forested countries in the world. The rainforests are one of the most naturally rich and diverse of any in the world, containing a remarkable 5% of the world’s biodiversity in just 1% of its area. The lowland forests have been ranked among the world’s most ecologically distinctive forest regions. Collectively the country’s forests contain 190 species of mammals, with marsupials such as the Tree Kangaroo, possums, wallabies and rodents dominating the mammal species (of which over 80% are native to PNG), 750 bird species (of which over 50% are native to PNG), 300 species of reptile, like the geckos, legless lizards, dragon lizards and monitor lizards, and 110 species of snakes, including sea snakes, tree snakes, pythons and (more rarely) poisonous front-fanged snakes such as the death adder and taipans.

Over 97% of the rainforests are owned by indigenous communities and administered in accordance with their customs. Communities have relied on the nature to generate their livelihoods. The ecosystem services forests provide help to maintain access to water and suitable agricultural land for PNG’s predominantly rural population as well as helping to protect key infrastructure, people and crops from flash flooding and landslides.

Over 97% of the rainforests are owned by indigenous communities and administered in accordance with their customs.
A year in review

Helping Rainforest governments, communities and peoples responsibly manage their rainforests through:

In-Country Capacity Building: Offering rigorous technical training to aid rainforest countries in developing national greenhouse gas inventories

Policy Support: Helping countries shape strong policy to fight deforestation and increase forest cover

Direct Finance: Helping finance flow directly to indigenous communities for their Paris Agreement-compliant carbon reductions
For tropical rainforest nations to receive payments for rainforest protection under REDD+, they must first create:

- A national forest reference level or forest reference emission level, which must be consistent with data used for greenhouse gas (GHG) evaluation.
- Emission reduction or removal results, if any.
- A national forest monitoring system (including a national greenhouse gas inventory, or GHG).
- A national REDD+ strategy or action plan.
- An information system for safeguards.

All these elements are independently reviewed by the UNFCCC. After following these steps, the results on emission reduction or enhancement of carbon stocks will be considered Paris Agreement-compliant and ready for purchase by countries, corporations and consumers to help offset their carbon footprints or achieve their carbon-neutral goals. We provide on-the-ground technical support to our countries for the first three elements, as many countries do not currently have the infrastructure to support accurate reporting without assistance.

In-Country Capacity Building

2019 marks the conclusion of the first three-year phase of our capacity-building project, entitled Results-Based REDD+ actions— or RRR+ for short. RRR+ offered a variety of training services to 21 member countries in 2019. Our technical team conducted on-the-ground missions to Belize, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, and Papua New Guinea, and provided online training sessions to Saint Lucia and Dominica. In addition, we held our second global conference in Milan, Italy to help promote South-South collaboration and learning.
Our Goal

The goal of this RRR+ phase is to make sure that countries possess the technical and institutional capability to prepare greenhouse gas inventories in the forestry and agriculture sector and forest reference emissions levels, which are the basis in line with methods and guidelines from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the international authority on reporting emissions and carbon stocks.

The program also aids rainforest nations Agreement, notably the preparation of National Each country has a different timeline and starting point in the preparation of their inventories, as well as timeline, and reporting goals.

We provide three categories of support - full, advanced, and light touch - depending on the type and magnitude of support needed.

- Full support countries: Countries who need additional capacity, requiring support in every aspect of GHG inventories: Belize, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Panama, and Uganda

- Advanced support countries: Countries with existing basic GHG inventory reporting capacities, which show potential to transition to independent reporting capacity: DRC, Ghana, Guyana, and Papua New Guinea

- Light touch support countries: Countries that have expressed demand for support, and which may in the future transition to full countries: Dominica, Gabon, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Tanzania, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

21 rainforest country forestry teams and agencies received technical training in Greenhouse Gas Inventories and Forest Reference Emissions Levels between 2016-2019 through our Results-based REDD+ actions project.

Country Missions

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Republic of Congo

At the end of February, our technical team conducted a joint mission to both Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), emphasizing cooperation between experts from both countries and focusing on the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories.

This second part of the mission, held in Kintele, Congo, offered training to the newly appointed team, for the preparation of the third GHG inventory.

This third mission to Congo was designed to help national experts to get acquainted with the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines and estimating emissions and removals for 2000-2016 consistent with the 2017 REDD+ forest reference level (FREL). The outcome of the session was a draft GHG inventory.
Annual Review: 2019

Kenya

At the end of March, the team conducted a mission to Nairobi, Kenya to focus on enhancing the institutional capacity of the AFOLU GHGi team to compile Kenya’s AFOLU GHGi for the nation’s first BUR in consistency with REDD+ forest reference level. The outcome of this session was a draft GHGi for the AFOLU sector. Alfred Gichu, Head of the Climate Change Response Program at Kenya Forest Service (KFS), and National REDD+ coordinator, led the Kenyan team.

Belize

Our technical team also traveled to Belize in February to offer training to Belize’s Forest Department and Climate Change Office on enhancing understanding of Belize requirements under the Paris Agreement, the GHGi cycle, and consistency between GHGs and REDD+ reporting. National experts were trained on the use of the RRR+ Foundational Platform for the estimations of GHG emissions and removals, and on the construction of the national Forest Reference Level. The training was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2020.

An armed ranger keeps watch over the Kakamega Forest Reserve in Western Kenya where deforestation is a serious problem.
Dominican Republic

At the end of May, our team travelled to the Dominican Republic. The aim of this mission was to enhance understanding of institutional arrangements to prepare a GHG through meetings with high-level government officials.

In June, our team also conducted bespoke training for the Dominican Republic's national experts to enhance technical capacity to prepare the GHGi through data collection using the satellite mapping tool Open Foris – Collect Earth. Delegates from the Dominican Republic's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources attended the training, held at CfRN headquarters in New York City.

Guyana

In June, the CfRN team visited Guyana to meet with relevant national technical officers, stakeholders, and institutions in charge of collecting data, processing data, and reporting to the UNFCCC.

The mission focused on enhancing knowledge on technical issues related to activity data, emission factors, QC/QA procedures, documentation, IPCC guideline, and reporting transparency and consistency.

Fiji

In April, the Coalition team hosted a joint mission between the Fiji AFOLU sector working group and Papua New Guinea's Climate Change Development Authority (CCDA) in Suva to further strengthen capacity within the Ministry of Agriculture.

This joint mission allowed for South-South knowledge exchange about key aspects of sustainable GHG inventory management system development, including best practices for institutional arrangements, data collection, calculations, and REDD+ measurement, reporting, and verification.

Representatives from the PNG Climate Change and Development Authority attended the workshop.

Aerial view of Alluvial Gold Mine in the rainforest, Guyana
In August, CfRN conducted two missions in the Caribbean, notably to Saint Lucia and Dominica. The purpose of the Saint Lucia mission was to assist the national team in building capacity and increasing knowledge about the tools available for GHG inventory preparation and reporting requirements.

The training focused on the Paris Agreement’s new transparency requirements as well as the best practice examples for the setting of a national inventory system. The goal is to prepare Saint Lucia to submit its BUR and FREL/FRL to the UNFCCC in 2020/2021.

During the training, a technical discussion with national experts from various government agencies took place on data collection and the use of Collect Earth. Furthermore, best practices and lessons learnt by other CfRN countries like Belize and Panama were shared with the view to enhance South-South knowledge.

After Saint Lucia, the CfRN team visited Dominica and provided the same training in the case of Saint Lucia, the goal of the Dominica training was to prepare its experts to respond to the Paris Agreement.

National experts from Forestry, Agriculture and National Statistics participated in this workshop and CfRN trained the Dominica Forest Management change using the Collect Earth tool.
Mozambique

In October, the CfRN team offered a one-week training to Mozambique’s national experts to enhance their understanding of institutional arrangements and reporting requirements under the new transparency framework established by the Paris Agreement.

National experts from National Directorate for the Environment (DINAB), National Forest Directorate (DINAF), REDD+ Technical Unit (UT-REDD) and the University of Eduardo Mondlane participated to the training.

St. Lucia, Belize, Dominica, Panama

In November, CfRN conducted a final joint-mission to the Caribbean, visiting Saint Lucia and Dominica. The purpose of this mission was to increase knowledge about GHG tools and IPCC guidelines to be used for inventory preparation. Saint Lucian and Dominican experts worked on the calculations for the establishment of the training.

and Panama led a South-South exchange for the assessment of land use and land use changes following the IPCC methods.
Gabon

The CfRN team’s final mission of the year took place in November in Libreville, Gabon—for a three-day meeting aimed at improving understanding on the current GHGi reporting process and supporting Gabon’s goal for REDD+ implementation. The outcome of the mission was to develop a plan to support Gabon in the preparation a GHGi fully consistent with the FREL, to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020.

The meeting were attended by participants involved in the AFOLU sector, including the National Climate Council (Conseil National Climat) in charge of reporting under the UNFCCC, as well as the Gabonese Space Observation Agency (AGEOS), National Park Agency (ANPN), National Center for Scientific and Technological Research (CENAREST), Sustainable Forestry Management Africa, Olam Gabon, Network of Civil Society Organizations for the Green Economy in Central Africa (ROSC EVAC), Investment Company for Tropical Agriculture (SIAT), and officers from the Ministry of Water and Forests and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing and Food.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Also, in November, our team spent two weeks in Kinshasa for the official launch of the 4th National Communication of DRC. The Minister and the relevant stakeholders presented the timeline and objective for this report. The team also attended the monthly Coordination Platform meeting of REDD+ stakeholders (PTC). This meeting allowed the GHGi team to present the last result of the inventory and the improvements planned for the next iteration.

With the support of the Coalition and United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization, DRC organized a joint mission with Cameroon in Kinshasa the same week. The joint mission aimed for the two countries to share their results for their respective BUR and find solution to improve Institutional Arrangements for the next iterations.

The outcome was a full review of the Greenhouse Gas inventory for the first BUR. Launch of the fourth National Communication with 40 participants from 27 institutions in all sectors present. Director of Sustainable Development opened the workshop. South-south exchange with Cameroon experts.

Regional Workshop

The 2019 CfRN regional workshop, held in May, brought together two light-touch countries—Gabon and DRC—for a three-day meeting aimed at improving understanding on the current GHGi reporting implementation. The outcome of the mission was to develop a plan to support Gabon in the preparation a GHGi fully consistent with the FREL, to be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020.

The meeting were attended by participants involved in the AFOLU sector, including the National Climate Council (Conseil National Climat) in charge of reporting under the UNFCCC, as well as the Gabonese Space Observation Agency (AGEOS), National Park Agency (ANPN), National Center for Scientific and Technological Research (CENAREST), Sustainable Forestry Management Africa, Olam Gabon, Network of Civil Society Organizations for the Green Economy in Central Africa (ROSC EVAC), Investment Company for Tropical Agriculture (SIAT), and officers from the Ministry of Water and Forests and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing and Food.

Over 30 high-level country officials, decision makers and focal points, and technical experts attended the event, which focused on best practices, challenges, needs and methods for sustainable GHGi reporting that is currently applied in other countries. The conference also covered resource mobilization processes, institutional arrangements, and cross-ministerial cooperation on reporting. NORAD leadership attended the meeting and presided the ceremony for the release of the certificates to all RRR+ project countries.

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By participating in the regional workshop, country delegations were given the opportunity to enhance their technical capability to prepare and submit inventories to the UNFCCC.
Results

Building capacity and ensuring sustainability the need for advanced skills, the duplication of support programs, initiatives not applying of governmental staff. In spite of all of this, our project has built real and measurable capacity so far.

We delivered critical foundational building blocks – training materials, improved expertise, reports and documents upon which each country can incrementally improve in order to achieve REDD+ results.

Performance

Our performance was assessed based on the number of rainforest countries that subsequently produced inventories and included them in a National Communication, Reference Emission Level, and/or REDD+

mid-term independent review was conducted in June 2018 by China Africa Advisory (CAA), commissioned by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). Finally, an independent group of advisors from IPCC assessed the program, which exceeded its targets.

The project was funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) through the (DfID) and implemented by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) and PwC on behalf of the Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). Later, Ernst & Young and KPMG International provided project delivery contributed to knowledge management and learning activities.

Looking Ahead

We accomplished a great deal in 2019, yet much work remains. Though the iterative nature of these processes means they often cannot be achieved fully in a short-term period, each step represents tangible progress and becomes a building block for subsequent steps. Given the stepwise approach approved for REDD+

the quality of their data and reporting. We plan to continue our RRR project for the next four years, leveraging our work in countries already supported to additional countries completing their inventories.
Policy Support

Background
The Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) is a party grouping recognized under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Since its foundation in 2004, CfRN has focused its work on the conceptualization, definition, finalization, and implementation of the REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Since COP11, CfRN has been instrumental not only in initiating the agenda under the UNFCCC, but also in advancing the REDD+ mechanism in the UNFCCC negotiations through a steady progression of achievements, including:
- The Bali Action Plan
- The Copenhagen Accord
- The Cancun Agreements
- The Paris Agreement (Article 5)

Over the past 15 years, the CfRN has achieved significant influence within international policy related to tropical forests and the climate and has also generated significant international political will to:
- support REDD+ initiatives and dramatically expand REDD+ reach;
- secure significant milestones within international climate negotiations;
- catalyze international mechanisms for analysis, capacity, and technology;
- and piloted related policy, such as World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the UN-REDD Program.

As a result, REDD+ has become the most internationally recognized, economically viable, and immediate mitigating agent of climate change.

The introduction of the REDD+ concept into the climate negotiations and the launch of the international advocacy work of the Coalition has inspired many countries to join the initiative. Countries from the Congo basin like the Democratic People’s Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, and Cameroon were instrumental in the launch of the REDD+ mechanism. They were followed by other Coalition countries, such as Uganda, Ghana, Guyana, Fiji, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Thailand, and many others.

Guided by Papua New Guinea, under the leadership of the then-Prime Minister, Michael Somare; after which a two-year chairmanship tenure respecting was introduced. After Papua New Guinea, the chairmanship was held by Panama and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 2019, Papua New Guinea assumed the chairmanship once again.

Forestry is the only sector with a dedicated article in the Paris Agreement, thanks to CfRN’s work.
During the June session, Parties focused on the remaining elements that were not concluded at COP24, Katowice, Poland the previous year. These were mainly details surrounding the new transparency framework for action and support, and the implementation rules on the Article 6 mechanisms.

During the June session, CfRN countries and the CfRN Secretariat worked to quickly finalize the Paris Agreement “rulebook” to allow Parties to focus on its implementation. CfRN reiterated the agreement from COP24 that all rules on transparency and NDC accounting should be designed in a manner that respect the existing guidance for REDD+, ensure environmental integrity, and robust accounting.

On Article 6,
- the level of accuracy and robustness of the transparency rules agreed in Katowice be maintained;
- Article 6.2 rules be based on a robust accounting system ensuring the highest environmental integrity;
- and Article 6.4 should be designed in a manner to meet all environmental integrity standards established under the Paris Agreement rules, and Parties should determine the time needed to achieve that result.

A Look Back at 2019

In 2019, CfRN countries supported a variety of
- Preparing draft interventions and group leadership, including the COP Presidency, and led bi-laterals with other Parties together with the country CfRN co-chair leadership.
- Representing the constituency in meetings with the COP Presidency, and led bi-laterals with other Parties together with the country CfRN co-chair leadership.

Furthermore, the CfRN Secretariat coordinated activities contributing to domestic policy developments and capacity building on the implementation of the Paris Agreement within rainforest nations.

The CfRN Secretariat participated in the following activities:
- 50th session of the subsidiary bodies (SBSTA and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation [SBI]), and was held in Bonn, Germany from June 17th-27th.
- Annual Global Climate Summit, or Conference of the Parties (COP 25) and the 51st session of the subsidiary bodies held in Madrid, Spain from December 2nd to 13th.

CfRN focused on several items in the agenda to ensure the interest of the group was well-reflected in all the relevant decisions on the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Our main focus was on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which details how countries can reduce emissions and fulfil their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) using international markets and market-based mechanisms. Currently, the rules for this Article remain unresolved, and represent the last piece of the new climate agreement to be finalized.

On Article 6, Coalition countries drove the position that internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) or REDD+ results should be measured in terms of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, and that robust environmental integrity and the avoidance of double counting can only be achieved if built upon a strong set of rules on monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), as well as accounting based on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance.

In the early years, the organization was superbly guided by Papua New Guinea, under the leadership of the then-Prime Minister, Michael Somare; after which a two-year chairmanship tenure respecting the different geographical zones of the Coalition was introduced.
UN Climate Change Conference, Madrid, Spain, 2-13 December 2019

The main objective of COP25 was to conclude the negotiations on the Paris Agreement implementation rules and to stimulate enhancing ambition in the updates and/or new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

...had been published, notably the IPCC special Report (2019), which highlighted the urgency of transitioning to 1.5°C pathway.

Overall, the outcome of COP25 was disappointing. For many items, including the rules around Article 6, Parties decided to apply Rule 16 of the UNFCCC Rules of Procedures, which states clear expression of the lack of agreement on both substance and process.

At the sessions, the Coalition team continued their focus on several items in the agenda of the negotiations to ensure the interests of rainforest countries were well reflected in all the relevant decisions on the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Among those items, priority was given to the main elements left unresolved from the previous implications for countries implementing REDD+ activities. That is to say:

- NDCs and mitigation
- Article 6 and various approaches
- Transparency
- Finance

Negotiations on key items were not resolved in the first week of COP25, so in the second week high level consultations were held by the Presidency. Those consultations were conducted by Ministers and member of COP25 presidency. Conclusions on Article 6 were therefore delayed until COP26, Glasgow, UK, 2020.

The remaining sticking points on Article 6 that are scheduled for negotiation at COP26 are:

- Corresponding adjustments
- Share of proceeds
- Carryover of units generated pre-2020 and post-2020

COP25 was held after new scientific evidence had been published, notably the IPCC special report on 1.5° and the latest UNEP Emissions Gap Report (2019), which highlighted the urgency of transitioning to 1.5°C pathway.
Country Missions

Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Gabon

In November, the CfRN management team visited Ghana, DRC and Gabon for high-level policy support to those countries on the next steps to be taken for results-based payments. (fund, registry, and trading) to enable private sector investments to support REDD+ results; the creation of dedicated legislation to allow DRC to access direct funding without intermediaries. The purpose of the day was to create awareness among deputies and senators on the effects of climate change and how to play an effective role during their legislature, so that they can adopt laws that will promote education and communication. On November 8, the President of the Senate, parliamentarians, in Kinshasa, at the Palais du Peuple.

In Kinshasa, Samy Badibanga (currently Vice-President of the Senate of DRC and former Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo, November 2016 - May 2017) oversaw the launch of a day of information on climate change, organized by CfRN. The purpose of the day was to create awareness among deputies and senators on the effects of climate change and how to play an effective role during their legislature, so that they can adopt laws that will promote education and communication. On November 8, the President of the Senate, parliamentarians, in Kinshasa, at the Palais du Peuple.

During this mission, we spent most of our time on the following topics:

- High-level engagement on the REDD+ plus platform (fund, registry, and trading) to enable private sector investments to support REDD+ plus results;
- REDD+ registry and trading platform;
- CfRN senior management also visited DRC in Kinshasa to advance REDD+ implementation. These meetings with high-level officials in the country were intended to foster collaboration around the development of tools to scale up private sector direct investment to support REDD+ actions and results. CfRN provided guidance and assistance to Ghana on the type of institutional arrangements and legislation needed to introduce the mechanisms that would attract REDD+ results-based payments.

In Ghana, the CfRN senior management met with the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ghana Forestry Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the National REDD+ coordinator. The objective of the mission was to foster collaboration around the development of tools to scale up private sector direct investment to support REDD+ actions and results. CfRN provided guidance and assistance to Ghana on the type of institutional arrangements and legislation needed to introduce the mechanisms that would attract REDD+ results-based payments.

The objective of the mission was to foster collaboration around the development of tools to scale up private sector direct investment to support REDD+ actions and results. CfRN provided guidance and assistance to Ghana on the type of institutional arrangements and legislation needed to introduce the mechanisms that would attract REDD+ results-based payments.
“I would like to congratulate CfRN on the successful implementation of the Reporting for Results-Based REDD+ in Ghana. The work, jointly undertaken by my team of technicians, has dramatically impacted our practice in building a domestic Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector and in fulfilling Ghana’s reporting obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.”

H. E. Mr. Kwadwo Owusu Afrivie, Chief Executive Officer Forestry Commission of Ghana
With the help of REDD+ Paris Agreement-compliant carbon credits, developed country governments, corporations, and citizens can now achieve ambitious carbon neutral goals at a scale unimaginable until recently. And in the next few years, our countries will bring a pipeline of 1 billion tons, or one gigaton, of carbon reductions online. That is the reduction equivalent of the amount of carbon that Germany emits every year. More importantly, the scale of the emission reductions gives the world a real chance to tackle the climate emergency by aligning to a 1.5°C temperature pathway by 2030.

In December, we launched a beta version of our REDD+ carbon credits trading platform, called REDD.plus, during a COP event in Madrid. The platform will offer countries and corporations the ability to purchase Paris Agreement-compliant carbon credits from the entire inventory of a country’s national rainforests and achieve carbon neutral or reduction goals.

Under the UN Climate Convention, the REDD+ mechanism helps developing countries earn REDD+ results from reducing deforestation and degradation, conserving rainforests, or reforesting degraded areas on a national scale. The UNFCCC has set a high bar under the REDD+ mechanism, and are the only approvers of REDD+ results, which are measured in tons of CO2e.

The REDD+ Mechanism tracks the carbon reduction results from countries, which are then converted into “REDD+ Result Units” or RRU carbon credits. Countries can generate RRU credits by committing to sustainable actions with results verified by UNFCCC. The platform then tracks each carbon credit, avoids double counting, and records tracking between international registries.

“The REDD.plus online trading platform will be underpinned by national GHG inventories and independent auditing” said Patrice Lefeu, Partner at Ernst & Young. “It will allow anyone to become truly carbon neutral with a click.”
provide a central registry and exchange for these REDD+ results and credits. It enables lifecycle tracking and reporting of REDD+ results, including emissions reductions and removals approved under the Paris Agreement. The registry and exchange platform is also unique, as carbon credits represent rainforest carbon.

The REDD.plus Registry is operated by IHS Markit, designed to track ownership and the lifecycle of REDD+ credits compliant with the Paris Agreement. REDD+ units will be available on CBL Markets next year, and the REDD.plus Platform will integrate with other exchanges.

Ease of Purchase
Prior to launch, countries and companies who wanted to purchase REDD+ credits had to wade through a lengthy process and multiple intermediaries before they could purchase. Nonetheless REDD+ achieved initial success with more than 8.5 billion tons of CO2 emissions reductions supplied and reviewed under the Paris Agreement. These countries have produced verified emissions REDD+ results based on the Paris Agreement. On aggregate, these countries emissions reductions represent over 8.5 gigatons, and have been achieved by reducing deforestation and increase carbon stock (replanting trees) in the past 10 years. However, as of today, only 4% of the reductions have been paid for. With the REDD.plus trading platform, we aim to change this.

Looking ahead
Starting in late 2020, new carbon credits will be coming online with nine gigatons from the rainforests of Papua New Guinea. After that, we expect a 1 billion-ton pipeline of Paris Agreement-compliant credits to become available for purchase over the next few years from: Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, and Indonesia, to name a few.

Find out more:
Country verified emissions REDD+ results based on the Paris Agreement HERE
Visit the REDD.plus platform HERE

Results so far show that 8.5 billion tons of carbon emissions were reduced by REDD+ from 2012 to 2019.
The area equals about three million square kilometers, almost half the size of the continental United States.

The Congo Basin is the second-largest tropical rainforest in the world, with almost two million square kilometers of humid forest—an area about the size of Mexico. Including secondary and savanna forest, the area equals about three million square kilometers.

The Basin is defined by the watershed of the Congo River, located primarily in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with smaller portions in Gabon, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, and Equatorial Guinea.

The Congo Basin is home to mountain gorillas, lowland forest elephants, as well as approximately 1,000 species of birds. The basin is also home to 75 million people and 150 distinct ethnic groups, many of whom still practice a traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle.

Overall, the Congo Basin contains relatively intact forest, although mining, commercial logging, charcoal fuel wood harvesting, and bush meat hunting are significant threats. Violence and minimal foreign investment have prevented large scale forest conversion in most areas, but future economic development threatens many forest areas.
# CfRN Statement of Financial Position 2019

## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2019</th>
<th>12/31/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>1,366,197</td>
<td>75,302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions receivable</td>
<td>1,050,932</td>
<td>7,915</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants receivable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>496,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38,105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due from related party</td>
<td>23,952</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted assets - grants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and equipment, net</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>1348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security deposits</td>
<td>88,251</td>
<td>88,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,531,808</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 729,442</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2019</th>
<th>12/31/2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable and accrued expenses</td>
<td>392,934</td>
<td>128,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments</td>
<td>11,136</td>
<td>70,976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued payroll liabilities</td>
<td>11,136</td>
<td>51,784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred rent</td>
<td>14,637</td>
<td>14,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred grant revenue</td>
<td>37,170</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted liabilities - grants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>115,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 478,897</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 431,223</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SUPPORT AND REVENUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2019</th>
<th>% of total revenue</th>
<th>12/31/2018</th>
<th>% of total revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant Revenue</td>
<td>2,449,327</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>1,862,089</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution Revenue</td>
<td>1,785,342</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>132,421</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 4,234,669</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,994,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>12/31/2019</th>
<th>% of total revenue</th>
<th>12/31/2018</th>
<th>% of total revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>2,333,338</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>1,594,033</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management and General</td>
<td>346,559</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>378,560</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,479,897</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 1,972,753</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you to all our donors

Amongst all the organizations evaluated, CfRN stands out because of the outsized leverage of their presence at key international negotiations.

As an example, they were instrumental in securing an agreement on forestry in the Paris Agreement in 2015.

The Founders Pledge has concluded that the Coalition for Rainforest Nations is one of the most impactful charities in the environmental space.

Please follow this link to find the full Founders Pledge Report here: Founders-Pledge-Climate-Change-Report.pdf

And this link to find a short summary of the Founders Pledge Report here: https://founderspledge.com/stories/climate-change-executive-summary
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Italian Environment ministry (IMLES)

Visionaries $399,000 - $100,000
Effective Altruism
Colin and Jennifer Tseng
Tom Pickett

Champion $99,999 - $50,000
Kim & Rob Roberts Fulcrum Foundation
Ryan McKillen

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M. Agnushult
Rogers Family Foundation: Kevin Rogers & Bao Phan

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Mr. Britton Nielsen
Paul DeNoon
PAW Inc.
Rob Patrick & Margaret Saunders Fund
Robert & Catherine Miller Charitable Foundation
Scott Romans Charitable Fund
Xin Yang Yak - Scott Yak

Advocate $4,999 - $1,500
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Dr. Harvey L. Shubert
Eric Ross & Nicole MacNeel
J.ackie and Josh Rubin
James Pfeiffer and Katherine Swigart-Harris
J. an V.cek
J. eremy Rosenthal
Krabek Hofer Giving Fund
Larrimore Family Charitable Fund
Luke Pallithanam
Max W. Wright Charitable Fund
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Smith-Kenschat Fund
Susan Stoughton
The Abraham and Roger Sohn Memorial Foundation
The Annie & Ira Solidarity Fund
The Obegi Baird Fund
Y. Lan Boureau

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Hirsh Family
In Memory of Brenda Wagner
J. ackie and J. Josh Rubin
J. ohn Wooley & Ann Kim
Lisa Kelly and Marc Osborn
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Maurits Schouten
Octavio and Kerry Siani
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Supporters $1,499-$100
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Dr. Harvey L. Shubert
Erik Bergman
Erika L. Todd
Farrow/Derr Charitable Fund
Hirsh Family
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Matthew A. Namai
Maurits Schouten
Octavio and Kerry Siani
Paul Hellman Foundation
Robert L. Coffey
Robin and Todd Hagemeyer Charitable Fund

Glossary

- **CfRN** - Coalition for Rainforest Nations
- **UNFCCC** - United Nations Framework on Climate Change
- **IPCC** - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- **REDD+** - 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.
- **COP** - Conference of the Parties
- **GHG** - greenhouse gas
- **RRR+** - Reporting for Results-Based REDD+
- **GHGi** - greenhouse gas inventory
- **AFOLU** - agriculture, forestry, and other land use
- **FREL** - forest reference level
- **MRV** - measurement, reporting, and verification
- **BUR+** - biennial update report

www.rainforestcoalition.org
## Our Countries

### Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Government Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td><a href="https://www.gov.bw/">https://www.gov.bw/</a></td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
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<td>Republic of Congo</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
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### South America

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### Asia

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<td>Cambodia</td>
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### Central America

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### Oceania

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