Table S2. REDD+ objectives in study countries

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| Country | Defined Objectives |
| Bolivia | Bolivia has not followed up the FCPF process since submission of the R-PIN in 2008. The Mitigation and Adaptation Mechanism for the Integrated and Sustainable Management of Forest and Mother Earth as the alternative approach to REDD+ aims to promote the integrated management and sustainable use of forests and livelihoods, conservation, protection and restoration of livelihoods, biodiversity and environmental functions, facilitating better land-uses to address the drivers of and reduce deforestation and forest degradation. |
| Brazil | Brazil is not an FCPF country. However, Brazil is in the final step of finalizing its National REDD+ Strategy. The Ministry of Environment, who leads this process, stated the overall objective of the strategy is to contribute to the mitigation of climate change through the elimination of illegal logging, the recovery of forest ecosystems and the development of a sustainable forest low carbon economy. |
| Peru | Peru submitted its final R-PP in 2014. The R-PP aims at addressing the direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation through an approach that promotes public and private investment in forest carbon trade. |
| Burkina Faso | Burkina Faso submitted a R-PP in 2013. The objectives within the R-PP are reducing GHG emissions, sequestering additional carbon, and improving the living conditions of people through the fight against poverty. |
| Cameroon | Cameroon submitted the R-PP in 2013 and ER-PIN in 2016. According to the R-PP, REDD+ should provide Cameroon with a tool for the development of various sectors of the national economy. In June 2014, Cameroon released a three-year plan for the development of the national REDD+ strategy, largely based on the experiences of pilot initiatives. |
| DR of Congo | DRC has been active since the early phase with submission of the R-PP in 2010. Two objectives stated in the R-PP are reducing deforestation and degradation, and reducing poverty in line with the national strategy for growth and poverty reduction. The national REDD+ strategy has a: a cross‑cutting component to initiate sectoral reforms, and three sectoral components: (i) management, sustainable exploitation and growth of the national forest capital; (ii) accelerated development of a more productive agriculture in the rural forest areas; (iii) limitation of the impact of urban and industrial growth on the forests through better interministerial coordination. |
| Mozambique | To save time and resources, the government decided to coincide the process of R-PP with the process of designing the strategy for REDD+. The R-PP was submitted in 2012.  The REDD+ options within the National REDD+ Strategy draft aim at (i) reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as well as promote enhancement of carbon stocks; (ii) delivering co-benefits (poverty reduction, sustainable development and biodiversity conservation) to the people and to the country. |
| Tanzania | The R-PP was submitted in 2010. The draft National REDD+ Strategy made public in 2011, was considered one of the most important policy documents relevant to REDD+. The strategy is closely linked and integrated to national growth and development policies, strategies and commensurate legislation (e.g. Vision 2025; the National Agriculture and Livestock policy, among others). The objectives within the national REDD+ strategy draft include contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation and overall sustainable development. However, the goals of REDD+ are being overshadowed by other well-funded donor initiatives that aim to develop both small- and large-scale commercial agriculture and may encourage expansion of agriculture into forests. In 2013, the draft of the National REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards was developed. |
| Indonesia | Indonesia submitted its R-PP in 2009. The National REDD+ Strategy aims at reducing rates of deforestation, reducing forest and/or peat land degradation, enhancing carbon stock, and creation of additional benefits (people’s welfare, biodiversity and other ecosystem services). |
| Lao PDR | Laos got a formulation grant from FPCF in 2009 and submitted its R-PP in 2010. REDD+ has been identified as a key mechanism to increase the national forest area. The government prefers a flexible approach which combines a wide range of options. However, a national strategy has not been defined to date. |
| Nepal | The R-PP was submitted in 2010. Nepal is currently developing its REDD+ national strategies. The objectives within the draft inception report is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and improving the carbon sink capacity of the forest, in line with the principle of the sustainable development objectives in general and with the national forestry for prosperity vision, in particular. |
| Papua New Guinea | The R-PP was submitted in 2013. The Climate Compatible Development Strategy identifies REDD+ as a key measure to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, and as an important source of the necessary funds. |
| Vietnam | The R-PP was submitted in 2011. The National Action Program on REDD+, in which is the major framework for REDD+ implementation in Viet Nam, stated the overall goal of the program is reduction of greenhouse-gas emission, contribute to poverty reduction and striving sustainable development. |

Source: CIFOR country profiles; The Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (2014); Government of Nepal (2014); United Republic of Tanzania (2013); Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Mozambique (2013); Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Cameroon (2013); Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Burkina Faso (2013); Indonesian REDD+ Task Force (2012); Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Peru (2011).

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