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# Guide for REDD-plus negotiators August 2013



## About this guide

The purpose of this guide is to assist developing country negotiators and others who are working on REDD-plus\*. FIELD provides this information on a neutral basis. The guide is available in English, French and Spanish at [www.field.org.uk](http://www.field.org.uk) [1]. The guide or parts of it can be printed out as a PDF document.

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The guide is divided into five parts:

The first part [2] provides an introduction to REDD-plus in the negotiations.

The second part [3] explains some terminology and concepts.

The third part [4] gives a brief historical overview of REDD-plus at UNFCCC meetings since 2007.

The fourth part [5] contains general negotiating tips for new REDD-plus negotiators and others.

The fifth part [6] contains brief summaries of selected UNFCCC documents, with links to the official documents.

\* 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.

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**Subject Area(s):**

[REDD-plus](#) [8]

## Introduction

This part provides a short introduction to how the REDD-plus negotiations started and an overview of some of the issues in the negotiations.

It provides a brief explanation of the relationship between REDD-plus and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Kyoto Protocol.

The final section in this part provides a brief overview of UNFCCC negotiating bodies concerned with REDD-plus.

### The beginning of the REDD-plus negotiations

REDD-plus (“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”) originates from a proposal by Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica in 2005.

With the support of a group of other countries they proposed a new agenda item on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries at the UNFCCC’s Eleventh Conference of the Parties (COP 11) in Montreal, Canada.

Many countries were very interested in the proposal, which offered an opportunity to reduce emissions while protecting forests and generating financial resources for developing countries. The UNFCCC’s Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was asked to consider the issue and several in-depth workshops also took place over the next couple of years.

In 2007 COP 13 in Indonesia adopted the “Bali Action Plan” ([decision 1/CP.13](#) [9]), which launched a new phase of negotiations on strengthening cooperation under the UNFCCC. The Bali Action Plan included REDD-plus, which many countries saw as a priority.

COP 13 also established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) to take forward these negotiations. The AWG-LCA was originally meant to complete its work in 2009, but the negotiations continued until 2012.

### Overview of some issues in the negotiations

How REDD-plus should be financed has been a central question in the negotiations from the start. Some countries have argued for reliance on carbon markets, while other countries do not favour market approaches.

There is general agreement that funding from public sources is needed initially to build the necessary capacity to implement REDD-plus in developing countries.

Other finance-related negotiations with implications for REDD-plus have also been taking place under the UNFCCC, for example related to the new Green Climate Fund.

Countries have agreed that there should be a phased approach to REDD-plus, with three phases. It starts with what is often called “readiness activities”, such as capacity-building, moving on to a final phase where countries implement results-based REDD-plus.

The COP has agreed that results-based REDD-plus needs to be fully measured, reported and verified.

“Measuring, reporting and verifying” or “MRV” is seen as important for confidence in REDD-plus.

Other questions in the negotiations have included whether sub-national REDD-plus should be allowed. Some countries have argued in favour of allowing sub-national REDD-plus. The COP has agreed that sub-national REDD-plus may take place on an interim basis.

The scope of REDD-plus - what range of activities it should cover - has also been a subject of discussions. For example, should REDD-plus be expanded in the long term to cover other land use?

The list of agreed REDD-plus activities is set out in [decision 1/CP.16](#) <sup>[10]</sup>(paragraph 70), adopted in Cancun in 2010:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- (d) Sustainable management of forests
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Determination of forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels is an important issue. The exact definitions of “forest reference emission level” and “forest reference level” are not clear and countries have different understandings of exactly what they mean, so usually both are mentioned at the same time.

The COP has invited countries to submit proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, which will be benchmarks for assessing the country’s performance in implementing REDD-plus.

The involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities has been a major issue in the negotiations about “safeguards”. Safeguards relate to for example protecting native forests from being converted into plantations and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples. The COP has identified safeguards that should be promoted and supported in decision 1/CP.16 from Cancun.

Parties have also raised the importance of issues such as strengthening forest governance and the importance of co-benefits from REDD-plus activities, such as biodiversity protection.

Other important issues in the negotiations include how to address drivers (causes) of deforestation and forest degradation.

One reason why the negotiations on REDD-plus are complicated is that they have links to other issues that are under negotiation in the UNFCCC, for example negotiations about financing, about market-based mechanisms and about Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). These negotiations have implications for the REDD-plus negotiations and vice versa.

Another issue with important links to the REDD-plus negotiations is land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Kyoto Protocol.

## **Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Kyoto Protocol**

Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Kyoto Protocol concerns developed countries, while REDD-plus concerns developing countries.

Decisions related to the Kyoto Protocol are taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the

meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP or COP/MOP). The COP takes decision relating to the UNFCCC, the CMP takes decision relating to the Kyoto Protocol.

Some countries that are Parties to the UNFCCC are not Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. They can participate in decision making by the COP, but not in decision making by the CMP. They can only participate as observers in the CMP.

The main rules for LULUCF in developed countries are set out in Kyoto Protocol Articles 3.3 and 3.4 and in CMP [decisions 16/CMP.1](#) <sup>[11]</sup> from 2005, [2/CMP.6](#) <sup>[12]</sup> from 2010 and [2/CMP.7](#) <sup>[13]</sup> from 2011. Decision 2/CMP.7 contains new LULUCF rules for the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. The first commitment period ended in 2012.

In the first commitment period Annex I Parties had to count afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990 towards their emission reduction targets (Kyoto Protocol Article 3.3). They were allowed to choose to include revegetation, forest management, cropland management and/or grazing land management (Article 3.4). A major change for the second commitment period is that developed countries must include forest management.

In the LULUCF negotiations some developing country Parties argued that the LULUCF rules for the first commitment period lacked environmental integrity, for example because Annex I Parties were able to choose which activities they accounted for under Article 3.4.

It became clear in the negotiations on the new rules for the second commitment period that although these negotiations concerned developed countries, they influenced the negotiations on REDD-plus. For example, the process for constructing forest management reference levels and the related review process for developed countries (see decision 2/CMP.6) influenced the negotiations on forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels for REDD-plus.

There is also potential for overlap between REDD-plus and afforestation and reforestation projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). For example, there have been proposals in the negotiations to consider inclusion of additional LULUCF activities under the CDM, such as forest management.

## **UNFCCC negotiating bodies concerned with REDD-plus**

The UNFCCC has several negotiating bodies. Some, for example the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), are permanent, while others such as the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) exist for a limited time.

Until the Doha Climate Change Conference in 2012 the AWG-LCA was the main body for the REDD-plus negotiations, together with SBSTA. The AWG-LCA was established in 2007 by COP 13 to take forward negotiations related to the Bali Action Plan ([decision 1/CP.13](#) <sup>[9]</sup>). In 2011 COP 17 in Durban decided to extend the AWG-LCA for one year and to terminate it at COP 18 in Doha in 2012.

Instead COP 17 established the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). The ADP is undertaking negotiations on a new future agreement that will take the form of “a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” ([decision 1/CP.17](#) <sup>[14]</sup>).

These negotiations are to be completed no later than 2015, with the result to come into effect and be implemented from 2020. Many countries view REDD-plus as an important part and also believe that REDD-plus can play an important role in reducing emissions prior to 2020.

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol

(AWG-KP) was established to consider new emission reduction targets for developed countries for the second commitment period. The AWG-KP negotiations addressed LULUCF issues, which have links to the REDD-plus negotiations. The first commitment period ended in 2012, when the AWG-KP also concluded its work.

The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) is currently addressing REDD-plus together with SBSTA. COP 18, which took place in Doha, Qatar, in 2012 requested SBSTA and SBI to jointly consider issues related to improving coordination of support for REDD-plus and to consider possible institutional arrangements under the UNFCCC, for example a REDD Board or Committee.

## Terminology and concepts



### REDD-plus and LULUCF

REDD-plus encompasses the activities below, as listed in paragraph 70 of COP [decision 1/CP.16](#) <sup>[10]</sup>, adopted in Cancun in 2010:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- (d) Sustainable management of forests
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The different activities have not been defined and it is not completely clear how they should be categorized. For example, it is not clear if “sustainable management of forests” means the same as “sustainable forest management”, which is often mentioned in other negotiations, for example in the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF).

The relationships between some REDD-plus activities are not clear: for example, conservation could be seen as a means of reducing emissions from deforestation or forest degradation or for enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Under the Kyoto Protocol some forest terms have been defined, for example “deforestation” and “reforestation”, but these are not automatically applicable to REDD-plus, as REDD-plus has been developed under the UNFCCC, not under the Kyoto Protocol. The rules relating to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) under the Kyoto Protocol concern developed countries.

### Measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV)

[The Bali Action Plan](#) <sup>[9]</sup> adopted by COP 13 in 2007 referred to measurable, reportable and verifiable commitments and actions. Since then MRV has been an important part of the UNFCCC discussions.

MRV of REDD-plus involves assessing anthropogenic (human-caused) forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and changes in forest carbon stock and forest areas. Assessment includes field data and satellite monitoring. The data and information is then reported to the UNFCCC for consideration.

MRV is very important for confidence in REDD-plus and the COP has agreed that results-based REDD-plus

actions should be fully measured, reported and verified. The negotiations about MRV of REDD-plus are still under way in 2013.

## **The three phases of REDD-plus**

The COP has agreed that REDD-plus will be implemented in three phases. The first phase involves the country developing a national REDD-plus strategy or action plan and policies and measures. Capacity-building is an important part of this first phase. This is often referred to as “readiness activities”.

In the second phase countries implement national strategies or action plans and policies and measures. This may involve more readiness activities, technology development and transfer and results-based REDD-plus demonstration activities.

In the third phase countries implement results-based REDD-plus, which the COP has agreed should be fully measured, reported and verified.

## **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)**

Both developed and developing countries have agreed to undertake Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and many have submitted information about their NAMAs to the UNFCCC.

The COP has established a prototype registry, which will record NAMAs that need international support and which will recognize other NAMAs. The NAMA registry is still under development.

NAMAs could involve, for example: energy efficiency programmes; improved waste management; policies and legislation; developing hydroelectric potential; or enhancing soil carbon stocks.

Some years ago countries had differing views about whether REDD-plus actions should be considered to be NAMAs or a separate category of their own. The current situation is not completely clear, but some countries have included REDD-plus actions in the information they have submitted about NAMAs.

Current negotiations about institutional arrangements for REDD-plus may influence the relationship between REDD-plus and NAMAs.

## **Forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels**

When a country implements REDD-plus the results will need to be measured against a starting point or benchmark. The forest reference emission level or forest reference level is the starting point or benchmark.

The COP has invited countries to submit, voluntarily, proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels for technical assessment (see [decision 12/CP.17](#) <sup>[15]</sup>).

Countries have different understandings of what forest reference emission level and reference level mean, so both terms are usually mentioned at the same time in UNFCCC negotiations.

Forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels need to be distinguished from what is sometimes called crediting or compensation baselines. These are benchmarks or levels at which countries may start receiving financial benefits for results-based REDD-plus.

## **Market-based and non-market-based mechanisms**

Market-based and non-market-based mechanisms are under negotiation in several contexts in the UNFCCC, including in relation to REDD-plus.

Countries have different views about the role market mechanisms should play for REDD-plus. Some countries believe that REDD-plus actions should result in verified emission reductions or “credits” that could be traded on carbon markets. Some countries have argued strongly in favour of non-market-based approaches.

Some countries are of the view that the financing required for effective implementation of REDD-plus in developing countries cannot be fulfilled only from public sources, but will require raising finance from private sector sources.

Negotiations are underway about “a framework for various approaches” including market mechanisms and non-market-based mechanisms. This has links to negotiations about a new market-based mechanism (NMM), which the COP had decided to establish. The relationship between these negotiations and REDD-plus is not yet clear and will depend on the role market-based approaches will have for REDD-plus.

## **The Green Climate Fund**

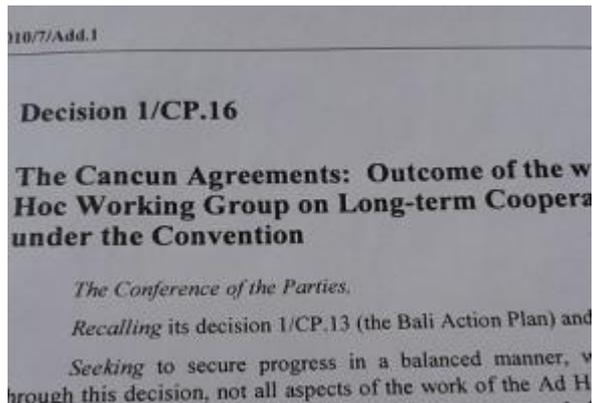
The Green Climate Fund was launched in 2011. It is based in Songdo, Republic of Korea. It will be accountable to and function under the guidance of the UNFCCC COP.

The Green Climate Fund is expected to make a major contribution to channelling financial resources to developing countries, although it is not yet clear how much funding will become available. These financial resources are to include resources for REDD-plus.

The Green Climate Fund will be governed by a Board. The Green Climate Fund will have thematic funding windows, initially for adaptation and mitigation. The Board may decide to establish additional funding windows, such as for REDD-plus.

A results-based approach will be an important general criterion for allocating resources from the Green Climate Fund, but resources provided by the Green Climate Fund may also include readiness and preparatory support. The Business Model Framework, including options for priority result areas which may include REDD-plus, is under discussion.

## History of REDD-plus at UNFCCC meetings since 2007



This part provides a brief overview of developments relating to REDD-plus at key UNFCCC meetings since 2007. It includes links to the final part of the guide, which contains brief summaries of selected UNFCCC documents, together with links to the official documents.

This part and the document summaries highlight some points only. Please refer to the official documents for the full details.

### 2007: Bali, Indonesia, COP13/CMP3

The Bali Action Plan, adopted in decision 1/CP.13 at COP13, provided the basis for a new phase of negotiations to strengthen action under the UNFCCC. The same decision established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) to advance these negotiations.

The AWG-LCA was meant to complete its work in 2009, but this turned out not to be possible at the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference, and the AWG-LCA negotiations continued until 2012.

The Bali Action Plan identified key issues to be addressed in the negotiations, such as enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change. This included REDD-plus in paragraph 1(b)(iii):

“Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”.

This paragraph provided the basis for subsequent negotiations on REDD-plus in the AWG-LCA.

COP 13 also adopted decision 2/CP.13 on “reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action”. This decision included indicative guidance for REDD-plus demonstration activities. Decision 2/CP.13 also requested SBSTA to undertake a programme of work on methodological issues.

The conference in Bali was the beginning of an intense phase of negotiations under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol leading up to the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference in 2009. There were strong differences of views in these negotiations, for example concerning what actions developing countries with rapidly growing emissions should take in the future, but also areas where it seemed agreement might be possible.

A broad range of countries were interested in REDD-plus, which raised the possibility that it might be one of the areas where agreement might be possible in 2009.

Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s <sup>[16]</sup>

## **2008: Poznan, Poland, SBSTA 29**

At the Poznan Climate Change Conference in December 2008 SBSTA 29, which was held in connection with COP 14/CMP 4, considered REDD-plus and provided methodological guidance in an annex to its report, without prejudice to any future COP decision.

In its report SBSTA referred to “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries” (paragraph 38 of document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13).

In doing so it changed the semi-colon between the words “... developing countries ...” and the words “... and the role of conservation ...” to a comma in the report. This change was made in response to pressure from some countries, which wished to see “conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks” given the same level of priority in the negotiations as deforestation and forest degradation.

Since then the issue that started as “RED” (reducing emissions from deforestation) and went on to become “REDD” (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) has been “REDD-plus”.

Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s <sup>[17]</sup>

## **2009: Copenhagen, Denmark, COP 15/CMP 5**

There were high expectations that the Copenhagen Climate Change Conference might reach agreement on stronger action to combat climate change, although the lack of agreement on key issues became increasingly clear during 2009 in the preparatory negotiations.

Many world leaders attended the Copenhagen Conference, which drew intense media scrutiny, but due to differing views and controversial questions related to the process for the negotiations, the negotiations became deadlocked.

As a result the main outcome was the Copenhagen Accord, an agreement which was not formally adopted under the UNFCCC. Although concluded in Copenhagen, the Copenhagen Accord was a political agreement outside the UNFCCC.

However, many countries supported the Copenhagen Accord and in subsequent negotiations language from the Copenhagen Accord was included in various UNFCCC negotiating texts and decisions. The Copenhagen Accord contained several references relating to REDD-plus, including mentioning substantial finance for REDD-plus.

During 2009 the negotiations on REDD-plus had progressed well in the preparations for Copenhagen. Many countries hoped that agreement would be reached in Copenhagen on several issues related to REDD-plus and that this would be a basis for starting to implement REDD-plus under the UNFCCC. As a result of the overall deadlock in the negotiations this was not possible.

Despite this the REDD-plus negotiations made progress in Copenhagen. Parties focused on a draft text

which clarified issues such as: scope; guiding principles; safeguards; and a phased approach to REDD-plus.

The COP also adopted decision 4/CP.15, which provided methodological guidance for REDD-plus, based on work undertaken by SBSTA in follow up of decision 2/CP.13.

The COP requested developing countries to: identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identify activities that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks; use the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines as adopted or encouraged by the COP; and establish robust and transparent forest monitoring systems. The COP encouraged, as appropriate, development of guidance for effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and reporting.

The COP recognized that in establishing forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels developing country Parties should do so transparently taking into account historic data, and adjusting for national circumstances.

Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s <sup>[18]</sup>

## **2010: Cancun, Mexico, COP16/CMP 6**

In 2010 many saw the priority as rebuilding confidence in the negotiating process after the difficulties at the Copenhagen Conference. Although some issues related to decision making arose in the final stages in Cancun the outcomes (the “Cancun Agreements”) provided a basis for the international climate change negotiations to move forward.

After Copenhagen some countries were of the view that the draft text on REDD-plus which could not be adopted in Copenhagen should be consolidated in a decision at the next COP. In the meanwhile there should not be attempts to progress beyond what had been agreed in the text in Copenhagen as that might raise issues that could cause disagreements.

At the AWG-LCA meeting in August 2010 strong differences in views regarding REDD-plus emerged, with some countries making proposals for changes, for example proposing new eligibility criteria for funding forest related activities and removing the words “emissions from” so that for example reducing emissions from deforestation would become “reducing deforestation”.

However, following negotiations in Cancun in December the COP was able to agree on a text similar to the draft text from Copenhagen, as reflected in decision 1/CP.16. This decision includes a list of agreed REDD-plus activities in paragraph 70:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- (d) Sustainable management of forests
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The decision requested developing countries to develop: a national strategy or action plan; a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level (or as an interim measure subnational); a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system (or subnational as an interim measure); and a system for providing information on how safeguards described in appendix I of the decision are being addressed and respected.

The safeguards listed in appendix I included for example: respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities; ensuring that REDD-plus is not used for conversion of natural forests; and actions to reduce displacement (“leakage”) of emissions.

The COP requested developing country Parties to address issues such as: drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; land tenure; forest governance; and gender considerations.

The COP decided that REDD-plus should be implemented in phases, evolving into results-based REDD-plus actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified.

Appendix II set out a new SBSTA work programme on REDD-plus, including consideration of issues related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. It included a request to develop modalities for the development of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and forest monitoring systems, and to develop guidance for providing information on safeguards.

SBSTA was also asked to develop modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying. This was to be consistent with any COP guidance for measuring, reporting and verification of developing country NAMAs.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, in decision 2/CMP.6 the CMP requested each Annex I Party to submit to the secretariat information on its forest management reference level, inscribed in appendix I to the decision, in accordance with guidelines outlined in appendix II of the decision. The CMP decided that each submission would be subject to a technical assessment by a review team, in accordance with guidelines in appendix II.

Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s <sup>[19]</sup>

## **2011: Durban, South Africa, COP 17/CMP 7**

The Durban Climate Change Conference in 2011 marked the beginning of new negotiations under the UNFCCC. In Durban COP 17 decided to establish the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP).

The ADP was given the task to undertake negotiations on a “protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” (see decision 1/CP.17 <sup>[14]</sup>). These negotiations are to be completed no later than 2015, with the result to come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

Many countries expect REDD-plus to play an important role in the new agreement. The ADP is also addressing how action to limit climate change can be strengthened prior to 2020 and many have highlighted the contribution that REDD-plus could make to this.

The COP adopted two decisions on REDD-plus in Durban. In decision 2/CP.17 on the outcome of the AWG-LCA’s work the COP agreed that regardless of the source or type of financing, REDD-plus should be consistent with decision 1/CP.16 from Cancun, including the safeguards in appendix I to that decision. The decision confirmed that to obtain results-based financing, REDD-plus should be fully measured, report and verified. Developing countries should also have: national strategies or action plans; forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels (which can be subnational on an

interim basis); a national forest monitoring system (subnational on an interim basis); and a system for providing information on safeguards.

COP 17 considered that “appropriate market-based approaches” could be developed by the COP for results-based actions and noted that non-market-based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, could be developed.

In decision 12/CP.17 the COP provided guidance on systems for providing information on how REDD-plus safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels.

The first part of the decision provided guidance on systems for providing information on safeguards. Systems should, for example: be consistent with the guidance in decision 16/CP.1 appendix I; be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time; provide information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected; and be country-driven and implemented at the national level. The COP agreed that developing country Parties should provide a summary of information on how safeguards are addressed and respected. The COP requested SBSTA to consider the timing and frequency of presentations of the summary of information and also the need for further guidance.

The second part of the decision addressed modalities for forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels, which the COP decided are to be established taking into account decision 4/CP.15 from Copenhagen and maintaining consistency with each country’s greenhouse gas inventory.

The COP invited Parties to submit information and rationale on the development of their forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, including details of national circumstances, in accordance with guidelines contained in an annex to the decision.

The guidelines in the annex include, for example that information should: be transparent, complete, consistent and accurate; include pools, gases and activities listed in paragraph 70 of decision 16/CP.1 which have been included in the forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level and the reasons for omitting any; and should include the definition of forest used and if this is different from the definition used in the national greenhouse gas inventory or in reporting to other international organizations, an explanation why.

The COP acknowledged that subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels may be elaborated as an interim measure. The COP invited developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis and when deemed appropriate, to submit proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and requested the secretariat to make these available on the [UNFCCC REDD web platform](#) [20]. The COP also requested SBSTA to develop guidance for a process of technical assessment of the proposed forest emission reference levels and/or forest reference levels.

Under the Kyoto Protocol the CMP adopted definitions, modalities, rules and guidelines for LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol in the second commitment period (decision 2/CMP.7). These are set out in an annex to the decision.

In Durban the COP also launched the Green Climate Fund, which will include REDD-plus ([decision 3/CP.17](#) [21]).

[Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s](#) [22]

## **2012: Doha, Qatar, COP 18/CMP 8**

In Doha the COP adopted the “Agreed outcome pursuant to the Bali Action Plan” (decision 1/CP.18),

which brought the phase of negotiations following from the Bali Action Plan to a conclusion.

In decision 1/CP.18 the COP decided to undertake a work programme on results-based finance for REDD-plus in 2013. The aim of the work programme is to contribute to efforts to scale up and improve the effectiveness of REDD-plus finance. The focus is on results-based finance, not readiness activities.

The work programme is to address options including: (a) ways and means to transfer payments for results-based actions; (b) ways to incentivize non-carbon benefits; and (c) ways to improve the coordination of results-based finance.

The COP invited the COP President to appoint two co-chairs, one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party. The COP requested the co-chairs to coordinate the activities of the work programme with SBSTA's work on methodological guidance.

The COP also requested SBSTA and SBI 38 jointly to:

- Initiate a process for improving coordination of support for REDD-plus implementation and to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, to developing country Parties
- To consider "existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or a committee" and to make recommendations to COP 19.

The latter followed a proposal by some countries to create a REDD committee. Some other countries had doubts about creating a new body.

In addition, the COP requested SBSTA 38 to:

- Consider how non-market-based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, could be developed.
- Initiate work on methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits.

In Doha SBSTA 37 continued its consideration of methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system and for measuring, reporting and verifying. Parties had differing views. Certain countries emphasized the importance of international verification, while certain other countries had a different perspective and preferred to continue negotiations at SBSTA 38. SBSTA agreed to continue its work on the basis of document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5/Add.1, which contained elements for a possible draft decision.

SBSTA agreed to resume consideration of the timing and frequency of the summary of information on how the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16 from Cancun are being addressed and respected and the need for further guidance.

SBSTA decided to continue its consideration of issues relating to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

In relation to the Kyoto Protocol SBSTA decided to continue considering more comprehensive accounting of LULUCF, including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach. SBSTA also agreed to continue considering CDM-related LULUCF issues.

In Doha the CMP adopted a decision ([decision 1/CMP.8](#) <sup>[23]</sup>), which contains amendments to the Kyoto Protocol. It includes a paragraph to be inserted after Kyoto Protocol Article 3.12. The paragraph states that any units generated from market-based mechanisms to be established under the Convention or its instruments may be used by Annex I Parties to assist them in achieving compliance with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments. This could be relevant for REDD-plus in the future.

Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s - COP 18/CMP 8 [24]

Summaries of document/s and link to official document/s - SBSTA 37 [25]

## **2013: Bonn, Germany, SBSTA 38 and SBI 38**

Final documents are not available at the time of writing. This overview is based on draft documents, which are available at [unfccc.int](http://unfccc.int) [26].

SBSTA 38 had many REDD-plus related tasks before it, but was able to make what many viewed as significant progress and recommend draft decisions for COP 19.

SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision on modalities for national forest monitoring systems for adoption by COP 19.

SBSTA agreed to continue its work on methodological guidance for measuring, reporting and verifying on the basis of elements for a possible draft decision.

SBSTA also agreed to continue its work on guidance for the technical assessment of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels on the basis of elements for a possible draft decision.

SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision on the timing and frequency of the summary of information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected for adoption by COP 19. SBSTA agreed to consider the need for further guidance relating to safeguards at SBSTA 41.

SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision on addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for adoption by COP 19.

SBSTA decided to continue its consideration of methodological guidance on non-market-based approaches and of methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits at SBSTA 40.

In relation to the Kyoto Protocol, SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of some LULUCF-related issues at SBSTA 39.

SBSTA and SBI did not consider the agenda item that would have addressed the request from COP 18 to:

- Initiate a process for improving coordination of support for REDD-plus implementation and to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, to developing country Parties
- To consider “existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or a committee” and to make recommendations to COP 19.

This was due to differences in view among countries and strong views held by some countries regarding issues related to the agenda for SBI, which made it impossible to adopt the agenda and proceed with work.

This agenda item will be considered at SBSTA 39 and SBI 39. A workshop [27] on the issues did take place in Bonn.

Summaries of document/s and link to official documents [28]

## Tips for new negotiators and others

This part of the guide provides some information and suggestions, in particular for new REDD-plus negotiators.

Even for a highly qualified expert it can be challenging to join the international climate change negotiations for the first time. For a new negotiator with limited experience it can feel intimidating.

The issues are complicated. Delegates speak in “code” to each other using terminology and acronyms that are only heard in the climate negotiations. Many negotiators have been involved in the negotiations for a long time and know each other well. It can be helpful to keep in mind that every Party has an equal right to have a voice in the negotiations.

Sources of helpful information include the [UNFCCC secretariat website](#) [26], which includes background information and for example a glossary. The [UNFCCC REDD Web Platform](#) [20], part of the UNFCCC website, contains helpful information.

### How to find out what is happening

Delegates can find out what is happening by for example:

Reading the Daily Programme at the [UNFCCC website](#) [26]. The Daily Programme lists the day’s events and provides information about the status of documents and contact persons in the UNFCCC secretariat.

Keeping an eye on the electronic screens, usually located in several places at the meeting venue, and the UNFCCC website. Meeting times and rooms often change during the day.

Reading the [Earth Negotiations Bulletin \(ENB\)](#) [29] daily updates.

Reading [Third World Network \(TWN\)](#) [30] updates.

Reading the ECO Newsletter, produced by the [Climate Action Network \(CAN\)](#) [31].

### Country groups

Countries negotiate in groups, which meet every day, often several times. Times and locations are listed in the Daily Programme and on the electronic screens.

Countries can be members of several groups at the same time. Group memberships change and sometimes new country groups are established.

Groups include:

The G77 and China

The Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group

The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

The European Union (EU)

The Umbrella Group

The Coalition for Rainforest Nations

ALBA (the Bolivarian Alliance for Latin America and the Caribbean)

The Like Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)

The Association of Independent Latin American and Caribbean States (AILAC)

The five “UN groups” listed below are mainly used when electing officers, such as chairs and vice chairs of UNFCCC bodies:

African countries

Asian countries

Eastern European countries

Latin American and the Caribbean countries

Western European and Other countries

## **The formal rules for the negotiations**

The draft Rules of Procedure of the Conference of the Parties and its Subsidiary Bodies have not been adopted. This is because the Parties have not been able to agree on draft rule 42, which concerns voting.

In the meanwhile the COP usually decides that the draft Rules of Procedure will continue to be applied, with the exception of draft rule 42.

The draft Rules of Procedure can be found in [Adoption of the Rules of Procedure, Note by the Secretariat, FCCC/CP/1996/2.](#) <sup>[32]</sup>

## **Meeting documents**

Different kinds of documents have different status in the negotiations. For example:

Misc (miscellaneous) documents. These usually contain submissions received from Parties.

Conference Room Papers (CRPs). These documents are produced during negotiating sessions and tend to be of temporary nature.

L documents. These are draft reports and outcome texts at a fairly advanced stage. Usually L documents are adopted at the end of a session. Even though these are usually advanced drafts, changes are sometimes made just before adoption.

A helpful [introductory guide to UNFCCC documents](#) <sup>[33]</sup> is available in English at the UNFCCC website.

## **Tips for making statements**

If the G77 and China or another group that your country belongs to has agreed on a position it is not considered appropriate to make a statement, for example in a plenary meeting, that disagrees with the group's position. Instead, a country should make its views known in the group meeting.

When making statements on behalf of a country it is expected that you speak after your group or groups. For example, if your country belongs to the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group you should speak after the representative of the G77 and China and the representative of the LDC Group have made their statements. You should start by mentioning that you support the group statements.

It is important to check that you are asking to speak at the right time. Check which agenda item is under discussion and what the Chair is expecting from Parties.

For example, in a discussion about financing the Chair may want to resolve a point about process, for example if a contact group should be established or not. In that situation the Chair usually wants to hear only statements about whether a contact group should be established or not until that question has been decided (not statements about financing).

It is helpful to keep your statements short, as there is never enough time for the negotiations. The Chairs appreciate delegates who make short statements.

It is important to speak slowly so that the interpreters can follow you.

## **Agreeing to text changes**

The negotiations are conducted mainly in English. It is important to be cautious with wording, especially if English is not your native language. For example, there is a big difference between "shall" (have to) and "should" (weaker).

## **Words like "bis" and "ter" in paragraph numbering in text**

It is UN practice to use these Latin numbers for alternative paragraph proposals in negotiating text, which is why you may see a paragraph numbered for example "2 bis".

The numbers from two to nine are:

Bis (2)

Ter (3)

Quater (4)

Quinquies (5)

Sexies (6)

Septies (7)

Octies (8)

Novies (9)

## Legal issues

Many of the current discussions in the negotiations relate to whether a future agreement should be legally binding or not.

The main focus is paragraph 2 of decision 1/CP.17 <sup>[14]</sup> on “Establishment of an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action”. This paragraph refers to “a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties”. Parties have differing interpretations of what this means.

International treaties (which can also be called for example conventions or agreements) are legally binding agreements between states. Protocols such as the Kyoto Protocol are sub-agreements to existing treaties. They are also legally binding. Parties that do not comply with their obligations could be subjected to compliance procedures set up under a treaty (for example under the Kyoto Protocol’s Compliance Committee) or in some situations could be taken to the International Court of Justice.

As a general rule, COP and CMP decisions are not legally binding – they are political decisions. COP and CMP decisions can be changed by subsequent COP and CMP decisions. Changing a treaty or protocol usually requires amendment, which is a much more complicated process, both at international and national levels.

## Summaries of selected UNFCCC documents

This part provides brief summaries of some UNFCCC documents that are related to REDD-plus, with links to the official documents. These include some documents relating to LULUCF, which as noted has links to the REDD-plus negotiations.

The summaries only highlight some points, so please refer to the official documents for the full details.

The summaries are listed in reverse chronological order.

### SBSTA 38 and SBI 38, Bonn, Germany, June 2013

Final documents are not available at the time of writing. The summary below is based on draft documents, which are available at [unfccc.int](http://unfccc.int) [26].

SBSTA 38 decided to recommend a draft decision on modalities for national forest monitoring systems for adoption by COP 19.

SBSTA agreed to continue its work on methodological guidance for measuring, reporting and verifying on the basis of elements for a possible draft decision.

SBSTA also agreed to continue its work on guidance for the technical assessment of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels on the basis of elements for a possible draft decision.

SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision on the timing and frequency of the summary of information on how safeguards are being addressed and respected for adoption by COP 19. SBSTA agreed to consider the need for further guidance relating to safeguards at SBSTA 41.

SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision on addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation for adoption by COP 19.

SBSTA decided to continue its consideration of methodological guidance on non-market-based approaches and of methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits at SBSTA 40.

In relation to the Kyoto Protocol, SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of some LULUCF-related issues at SBSTA 39.

SBSTA and SBI did not consider the agenda item that would have addressed the request from COP 18 to:

- Initiate a process for improving coordination of support for REDD-plus implementation and to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, to developing country Parties
- To consider “existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or a committee” and to make recommendations to COP 19.

The agenda item will be considered at SBSTA 39 and SBI 39.

### COP 18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar, November - December 2012

Decision 1/CP.18 [34]

In decision 1/CP.18 the COP decided to undertake a work programme on results-based finance for REDD-plus

in 2013. The aim of the work programme is to contribute to efforts to scale up and improve the effectiveness of REDD-plus finance.

The work programme is to address options including: (a) ways and means to transfer payments for results-based actions; (b) ways to incentivize non-carbon benefits; and (c) ways to improve the coordination of results-based finance.

The COP invited the COP President to appoint two co-chairs, one from a developing country Party and one from a developed country Party. The COP requested the co-chairs to coordinate the activities of the work programme with SBSTA's work on methodological guidance.

The COP also requested SBSTA and SBI 38 jointly to:

- Initiate a process for improving coordination of support for REDD-plus implementation and to provide adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support, to developing country Parties
- To consider "existing institutional arrangements or potential governance alternatives including a body, a board or a committee" and to make recommendations to COP 19.

In addition, the COP requested SBSTA 38 to:

- Consider how non-market-based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, could be developed.
- Initiate work on methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits.

## **SBSTA 37, Doha, Qatar, November - December 2012**

[FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5](#) <sup>[35]</sup> and [FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5/Add.1](#) <sup>[36]</sup>

In Doha SBSTA 37 continued its consideration of methodological guidance relating to modalities for a national forest monitoring system and for measuring, reporting and verifying. SBSTA agreed to continue its work on the basis of document FCCC/SBSTA/2012/5/Add.1, which contained elements for a possible draft decision on these matters.

SBSTA agreed to resume consideration of the timing and frequency of the summary of information on how the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16 from Cancun are being addressed and respected and the need for further guidance.

SBSTA decided to continue its consideration of issues relating to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

In relation to the Kyoto Protocol SBSTA decided to continue considering more comprehensive accounting of LULUCF, including through a more inclusive activity-based approach or a land-based approach. SBSTA also agreed to continue considering CDM-related LULUCF issues.

## **COP 17/CMP 7, Durban, South Africa, November - December 2011**

[Decision 2/CP.17](#) <sup>[37]</sup>

In decision 2/CP.17 the COP agreed that regardless of the source or type of financing, REDD-plus should be consistent with decision 1/CP.16 from Cancun, including the safeguards in appendix I to that decision. The decision confirmed that to obtain results-based financing REDD-plus should be fully measured, report and verified. Developing countries should also have: national strategies or action

plans; forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels (which can be subnational on an interim basis); a national forest monitoring system (subnational on an interim basis); and a system for providing information on safeguards.

COP 17 considered that “appropriate market-based approaches” could be developed by the COP for results-based actions and noted that non-market-based approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, could be developed.

#### Decision 12/CP.17 <sup>[15]</sup>

In this decision the COP provided:

- Guidance on systems for providing information on how REDD-plus safeguards are addressed and respected, and
- Modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels.

The first part of the decision provided guidance on systems for providing information on safeguards. Systems should, for example: be consistent with the guidance in decision 16/CP.1 appendix I; be transparent and flexible to allow for improvements over time; provide information on how all the safeguards are being addressed and respected; and be country-driven and implemented at the national level. The COP agreed that developing country Parties should provide a summary of information on how safeguards are addressed and respected. The COP requested SBSTA to consider the timing and frequency of presentations of the summary of information and also the need for further guidance.

The second part of the decision addressed modalities for forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels, which the COP decided are to be established taking into account decision 4/CP.15 from Copenhagen and maintaining consistency with each country’s greenhouse gas inventory.

The COP invited Parties to submit information and rationale on the development of their forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, including details of national circumstances, in accordance with guidelines contained in an annex to the decision.

The guidelines in the annex include for example: that information should: be transparent, complete, consistent and accurate; include pools, gases and activities listed in paragraph 70 of decision 16/CP.1 which have been included in the forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level and the reasons for omitting any; and should include the definition of forest used and if this is different from the definition used in the national greenhouse gas inventory or in reporting to other international organizations, an explanation why.

The COP acknowledged that subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels may be elaborated as an interim measure. The COP invited developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis and when deemed appropriate, to submit proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and requested the secretariat to make these available on the UNFCCC REDD web platform. The COP also requested SBSTA to develop guidance for a process of technical assessment of the proposed forest emission reference levels and/or forest reference levels.

#### Decision 2/CMP.7 <sup>[13]</sup>

In this decision the CMP adopted definitions, modalities, rules and guidelines for LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol in the second commitment period. These are set out in an annex to the decision.

## **COP 16/CMP 6, Cancun, Mexico, November - December 2010**

### Decision 1/CP.16 <sup>[10]</sup>

In decision 1/CP.16 the COP encouraged developing country Parties to undertake REDD-plus activities, as listed in paragraph 70:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- (d) Sustainable management of forests
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The decision requested developing countries to develop: a national strategy or action plan; a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level (or as an interim measure subnational); a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system (or subnational as an interim measure); and a system for providing information on how safeguards described in appendix I of the decision are being addressed and respected.

The safeguards listed in appendix I included for example: respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities; ensuring that REDD-plus is not used for conversion of natural forests; and actions to reduce displacement (“leakage”) of emissions.

The COP requested developing country Parties to address issues such as: drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; land tenure; forest governance; and gender considerations.

The COP decided that REDD-plus should be implemented in phases, evolving into results-based REDD-plus actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified.

Appendix II set out a new SBSTA work programme on REDD-plus, including consideration of issues related to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. It included a request to develop modalities for the development of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and forest monitoring systems, and to develop guidance for providing information on safeguards. SBSTA was also asked to develop modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying. This was to be consistent with any COP guidance for measuring, reporting and verification of developing country NAMAs.

### Decision 2/CMP.6 <sup>[12]</sup>

In Decision 2/CMP.6 the CMP requested each Annex I Party to submit to the secretariat information on its forest management reference level, inscribed in appendix I to the decision, in accordance with guidelines outlined in appendix II of the decision. The CMP decided that each submission would be subject to a technical assessment by a review team, in accordance with guidelines in appendix II.

## **COP 15/CMP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark, December 2009**

### Decision 2/CP.15 <sup>[38]</sup>

In decision 2/CP.15 the COP “took note” of the Copenhagen Accord. The COP did not adopt the Copenhagen Accord, due to differing views and controversial questions related to the process for the

negotiations. The Copenhagen Accord was a political agreement concluded outside the UNFCCC.

However, many countries supported the Copenhagen Accord and in subsequent negotiations language from the Copenhagen Accord was included in various UNFCCC negotiating texts and decisions.

The Copenhagen Accord recognized the crucial role of REDD and the need to enhance removals by forests. In the Copenhagen Accord countries agreed on the need to provide positive incentives through the immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus. The Copenhagen Accord also mentioned substantial finance for REDD-plus.

#### Decision 4/CP.15 <sup>[39]</sup>

The COP also adopted decision 4/CP.15, which provided methodological guidance for REDD-plus, based on work undertaken by SBSTA in follow up of decision 2/CP.13.

The COP requested developing countries to: identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identify activities that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest carbon stocks; use the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance and guidelines as adopted or encouraged by the COP; and establish robust and transparent forest monitoring systems. The COP encouraged, as appropriate, development of guidance for effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and reporting.

The COP recognized that in establishing forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels developing country Parties should do so transparently taking into account historic data, and adjusting for national circumstances.

## **SBSTA 29, Poznan, Poland, December 2008**

#### FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13 <sup>[40]</sup>

In its report SBSTA referred to “reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries” (paragraph 38 of document FCCC/SBSTA/2008/13).

In doing so it changed the semi-colon between the words “... developing countries ...” and the words “... and the role of conservation ...” to a comma in the report. This change was made in response to pressure from some countries, which wished to see “conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks” given the same level of priority in the negotiations as deforestation and forest degradation. Since then the issue that started as “RED” (reducing emissions from deforestation) and went on to become “REDD” (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) has been “REDD-plus”.

SBSTA recommended methodological guidance on REDD-plus, without prejudice to any future COP decision, in annex II to its report.

In the annex SBSTA noted the importance of certain elements in relation to its programme of work initiated under decision 2/CP.13. These included for example: further mobilization of resources; recognizing the need to promote the full and effective participation of indigenous people and local communities, taking into account national circumstances and noting relevant international agreements; and exploring co-benefits.

SBSTA recommended use of the Revised 1996 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and encouraging the use of the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry, as appropriate. SBSTA also

recommended taking into account the need to establish robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems.

## **COP 13/CMP 3, Bali, Indonesia, December 2007**

### Decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan) <sup>[9]</sup>

The Bali Action Plan provided the basis for a new phase of negotiations to strengthen action under the UNFCCC. It also established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA) to advance these negotiations. The AWG-LCA was meant to conclude its work in 2009, but continued until 2012.

The Bali Action Plan identified key issues to be addressed in the negotiations, such as enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change. This included REDD-plus in paragraph 1(b)(iii):

“Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries”.

This paragraph provided the basis for the subsequent negotiations on REDD-plus in the AWG-LCA.

Other important issues identified in the Bali Action Plan included enhanced action on the provision of financial resources and investment to support action on mitigation and adaptation and technology cooperation.

### Decision 2/CP.13 <sup>[41]</sup>

COP 13 in Bali also adopted decision 2/CP.13 on “reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action”. In this decision the COP encouraged Parties in a position to do so to support capacity-building, provide technical assistance and facilitate technology transfer. It encouraged Parties to explore a range of actions, including demonstration activities, to address the drivers of deforestation.

An annex to the decision provided indicative guidance for demonstration activities, without prejudice to future COP decisions. The indicative guidance included for example: that REDD-plus demonstration activities should be undertaken with the approval of the host Party; that subnational approaches should be a step towards development of national approaches; and it encouraged independent expert review.

Decision 2/CP.13 also requested SBSTA to undertake a programme of work on methodological issues.

## **CMP 1, Montreal, Canada, November - December 2005**

### Decision 16/CMP.1 <sup>[11]</sup>

In this decision the CMP adopted definitions, modalities, rules and guidelines for LULUCF activities for the first commitment period 2008 – 2012.

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**Source URL:** <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013>

**Links:**

- [1] <http://www.field.org.uk>
- [2] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/introduction>
- [3] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/terminology-and-concepts>
- [4] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/history-of-redd-plus-at-unfccc-meetings-since>
- [5] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/tips-for-new-negotiators-and-others>
- [6] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/summaries-of-selected-unfccc-documents>
- [7] <http://www.field.org.uk/>
- [8] <http://www.field.org.uk/subject-area/redd-plus>
- [9] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf#page=3>
- [10] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf#page=2>
- [11] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2005/cmp1/eng/08a03.pdf#page=3>
- [12] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cmp6/eng/12a01.pdf#page=5>
- [13] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cmp7/eng/10a01.pdf#page=11>
- [14] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=2>
- [15] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a02.pdf#page=16>
- [16] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/cop-13cmp-3-bali-indonesia-december-2007>
- [17] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/sbsta-29-poznan-poland-december-2008>
- [18] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/cop-15cmp-5-copenhagen-denmark-december-2009>
- [19] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/cop-16cmp-6-cancun-mexico-november-december-2010>
- [20] [http://unfccc.int/methods/redd/redd\\_web\\_platform/items/4531.php](http://unfccc.int/methods/redd/redd_web_platform/items/4531.php)
- [21] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=55>
- [22] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/cop-17cmp-7-durban-south-africa-november-december>
- [23] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cmp8/eng/13a01.pdf#page=2>
- [24] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/cop-18cmp-8-doha-qatar-november-december-2012>
- [25] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/sbsta-37-doha-qatar-november-december-2012>
- [26] <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>
- [27] [http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn\\_jun\\_2013/workshop/7668.php](http://unfccc.int/meetings/bonn_jun_2013/workshop/7668.php)
- [28] <http://www.field.org.uk/guides/guide-for-redd-plus-negotiators-august-2013/sbsta-38-and-sbi-38-bonn-germany-june-2013>
- [29] <http://www.iisd.ca/>
- [30] <http://www.twinside.org.sg/>
- [31] <http://www.climatenetwork.org/>
- [32] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop2/02.pdf>
- [33] [http://unfccc.int/documentation/introductory\\_guide\\_to\\_documents/items/2644.php](http://unfccc.int/documentation/introductory_guide_to_documents/items/2644.php)
- [34] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a01.pdf#page=3>
- [35] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbsta/eng/05.pdf>
- [36] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbsta/eng/05a01.pdf>
- [37] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>
- [38] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf#page=4>
- [39] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/11a01.pdf#page=11>
- [40] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbsta/eng/13.pdf>
- [41] <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf#page=8>