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Forest Measurement, Reporting and Verification

REDD+ Origins and Evolution



How did REDD evolve?

2005

MONTREAL 2005

Entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The first Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (MOP 1) takes place in Montreal where REDD+ was first tabled at the UNFCCC negotiations.

REDD+ first introduced onto the COP agenda

- Termed '**Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries and approaches to stimulate action**'

The governments of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica, supported by 8 other Parties, requested for this issue to be taken up on the agenda.

Received wide support from Parties with general agreement on its importance in the context of climate change mitigation.

COP established a contact group on this item which drafted conclusions on initiating a process to address the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation.



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

BALI 2007

2007

Bali Road Map: adopted after the 2007 COP in Bali.

Two year plan to finalising a binding agreement in Copenhagen.

The Bali Road Map includes the Bali Action Plan (BAP) that was adopted by Decision 1/CP.13 of the COP13.

- Included decisions on reducing emissions from deforestation.



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

BALI 2007

2007

REDD received substantial attention from the UNFCCC at COP 13 in Bali

- Referenced in decision 1/CP.13, the "Bali Action Plan", which listed all five eligible activities for REDD+ (with sustainable management of forests, conservation of forest carbon stocks and enhancement of forest carbon stocks constituting the "+" in REDD+).
- decision 2/CP.13 on REDD+ was adopted: "Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action".
- calling for demonstration activities to be reported two years later and assessment of drivers of deforestation



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

BALI 2007

2007

The call for demonstration activities in decision 2/CP.13 led to a very large number of programmes and projects:

- the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of the World Bank
- the UN-REDD Programme
- a number of smaller projects financed by the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI)

The Bali Action Plan had highly ambitious time lines:

- it may have been overly optimistic, and underestimated the complexity both of climate change as a problem and of crafting a global response to it.



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

COPENHAGEN 2009

2007

COP extended the timeframe for the Bali Action plan with the aim of presenting the outcome at COP 16 in Cancun in 2010.

2009

COP15 advanced many key issues and represented a convergence of views of governments.

- long-term goal of limiting the maximum global average temperature increase to no more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, subject to a review in 2015.
 - However, no agreement on how to do this in practical terms.
- included a reference to consider limiting the temperature increase to below 1.5 degrees
 - a key demand made by vulnerable developing countries



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

COPENHAGEN 2009

2007

2009

Other central elements included:

- Promised by developed countries to fund actions to reduce GHG emissions and to adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change in developing countries.
- Developed countries promised to provide US\$30 billion for the period 2010-2012, and to mobilize long-term finance of a further US\$100 billion a year by 2020 from a variety of sources



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

COPENHAGEN 2009

2007

2009

Agreement on the measurement, reporting and verification of developing country actions, including a reference to "international consultation and analysis"

- This will be covered in the Module on Reporting
- Establishment of four new bodies:
 - **a mechanism on REDD-plus,**
 - a High-Level Panel under the COP to study implementation of financial provisions,
 - the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, and
 - a Technology Mechanism.



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

COPENHAGEN 2009

2007

2009

Decision 4/CP.15 - "Methodological guidance 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

- National forest monitoring system (NFMS) introduced
- Elements of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Countries encouraged to:
 - develop national strategies
 - develop domestic capacity
 - Establish reference levels
 - Establish a participatory approach with 'full and effective engagement of indigenous people and local communities in (....) monitoring and reporting



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

CANCUN 2010

2007

2009

Decision 1/CP.16 was adopted – *Cancun Accords*

2010

Incorporated the following relevant REDD+ elements

- Specified the 5 REDD+ activities
- Green Climate Fund
- Safeguards



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

CANCUN 2010

2007

2009

5 REDD+ Activities

2010

- Deforestation
- Forest Degradation
- Sustainable Forest Management
- Conservation
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

CANCUN 2010

2007

2009

Green Climate Fund established

2010

- Operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention
- Supports projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties
- Fund governed by the GCF Board
- World Bank invited to serve as interim trustee of GCF



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How did REDD evolve?

2005 **CANCUN 2010**

2007

Safeguards introduced in Decision 1/CP.16, section C

2009

Countries are not asked to report on the safeguards themselves

2010

– only on how the safeguards are "promoted and supported"



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

DURBAN 2011

2007

2009

Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (Decision 12/CP.17)

2010

2011

- "Guidance on systems for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected and modalities relating to forest reference emission levels and forest reference levels as referred to in decision 1/CP.16"
- Details are provided on preparation and submission of reference levels and guidance on providing information on safeguards.



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How did REDD evolve?

2005 **DURBAN 2011**

2007

2009 Decision 3/CP.17 Outlined the [governing instrument for the Green Climate Fund](#)

2010

2011



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

DOHA 2012

2007

2009

Doha Amendment - endorsed the GCF board decision that Republic of Korea be the host of the GCF.

2010

2011

2012



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How did REDD evolve?

WARSAW 2013

2005

2007

2009

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2013

Warsaw framework on REDD-plus agreed at COP 19

Governments agreed on a set of decisions on ways to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Decisions are the culmination of 7 years of work

Agreement a clear breakthrough for action on climate change.



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

WARSAW 2013

2007

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2012

2013

Warsaw framework consists of seven (7) decisions

- Work Program on results-based finance
- Coordination of support for implementation
- Modalities for national forest monitoring systems
- Presenting information on safeguards
- Technical assessment of reference (emission) levels
- Modalities for measurement, reporting and verification
- Information on addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation



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How did REDD evolve?

WARSAW 2013

2005

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2013

[Decision 9/CP.19](#): Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of REDD+ activities

- Results-based finance may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources
- Encourages financing entities, including the Green Climate Fund in a key role, to channel adequate and predictable results-based finance in a fair and balanced manner, and to work with a view to increasing the number of countries that are in a position to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions
- Decides to establish an information hub on the REDD Web Platform, to publish information on the results and corresponding results-based payments
- Requests the Standing Committee on Finance to consider the issue of financing for forests in its work on coherence and coordination
- Recognizes the importance of incentivizing non-carbon benefits for the long-term sustainability of the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

WARSAW 2013

2007

[Decision 10/CP.19](#): Coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements

2009

2010

- Invites interested Parties to designate a national entity or focal point to serve as liaison with the secretariat and bodies under the Convention, on coordination of support, and may also be nominated to receive and obtain results-based payments

2011

- Recognizes that in order to address issues related to the coordination of support, a number of needs and functions were identified

2012

- Encourages national entities/focal points, Parties and relevant entities financing REDD-plus to meet, on a voluntary basis, to discuss the needs and functions identified to address issues relating to coordination of support; with the first meeting to be held in conjunction with SBI 41 (December 2014)

2013

- Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at the latest, at its forty-seventh session (November-December 2017) to review the outcomes of these meetings



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How did REDD evolve?

2005 **WARSAW 2013**

2007 [Decision 11/CP.19](#): Modalities for national forest monitoring systems

2009

2010

- Affirms that the activities referred to in this decision are undertaken in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties

2011

- Decides national forest monitoring systems should be guided by the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the COP

2012

2013

- Also decides that national forest monitoring systems should provide data and information that are transparent, consistent over time, suitable for MRV, and build upon existing systems while being flexible and allowing for improvement



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How did REDD evolve?

WARSAW 2013

2005

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2013

[Decision 12/CP.19](#): The timing and the frequency of presentations of the summary of information on how all the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected

- Agrees that the summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, could also be provided, on a voluntary basis, via the REDD Web Platform
- Decides that developing country Parties should start providing the summary of information after the start of the implementation of activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70
- Also decides that the frequency for subsequent presentations of the summary of information should be consistent with the provisions for submissions of national communications and, on a voluntary basis, via the REDD Web Platform



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

WARSAW 2013

2007

[Decision 13/CP.19](#): Guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment of submissions from Parties on proposed forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels

2009

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2011

- Decides that each submission of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels shall be subject to a technical assessment

2012

2013

- Invites Parties and relevant international organizations to support capacity-building for development and assessment of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels
- Adopts the guidelines and procedures for the technical assessment, as contained in the annex to this decision



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How did REDD evolve?

2005 **WARSAW 2013**

2007 [Decision 14/CP.19](#): Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying

2009 • Decides that measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, and forest carbon stock and forest-area changes is to be consistent with the methodological guidance provided in decision 4/CP.15, and any guidance on the measurement, reporting and verification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties as agreed by the COP

2010
2011
2012 • Decides that data and information should be provided through a technical annex to the biennial update reports, underlining that the submission of the technical annex is voluntary and in the context of results-based payments

2013 • Further decides to include two additional LULUCF experts in the technical team of experts for the international consultation and analysis of results-based actions reported in a technical annex to the biennial update reports, and agrees that these LULUCF experts will develop a technical report on their analysis of the technical annex and identified areas for technical improvement



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How did REDD evolve?

2005 **WARSAW 2013**

2007 [Decision 14/CP.19](#): Modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying

- 2009 • Also agrees that results-based actions that may be eligible to appropriate market-based approaches that could be developed by the COP may be subject to any further specific modalities for verification
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013



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How did REDD evolve?

2005 **WARSAW 2013**

2007

2009

[Decision 15/CP.19](#): Addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

2010

2011

- Encourages Parties, organizations and the private sector to take action to reduce the drivers

2012

- Also encourages to continue work to address drivers, and to share information

2013

- Further encourages developing country Parties to take note of the information shared



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

LIMA 2014

2007

2009

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2014

COP 20 did not produce any new decisions on REDD+ – reference was made to REDD+ in decision 8/CP.20, para 18 "Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund"

- "*requests* the Board of the Green Climate Fund (...) (b) to consider decisions relevant to REDD-plus"



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

PARIS 2015

REDD is dealt with in the two paragraphs of Article 5 of the Paris agreement.

2007

2009

- **Paragraph 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.

2010

2011

- **Paragraph 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.

2012

2013

2014

2015



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How did REDD evolve?

2005

PARIS 2015

2007

Forest financing

2009

2010

- The governments of Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom promised annual support for REDD+ for countries
- Aim to provide US\$1 billion per year by 2020, or over US\$5 billion in the period 2015-2020.

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015



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How did REDD evolve?

- **2005** – Montreal Agreement for the consideration of reducing emissions from deforestation including scientific, technical and methodological issues, policy approaches and policy incentives
- **2007** – Adoption of the Bali Action Plan which includes REDD+ as one of the key elements of enhanced action on climate change
- **2009** — [Copenhagen Accord](#) drafted at COP 15 in Copenhagen. Countries later submitted emissions reductions pledges or mitigation action pledges, all non-binding.
- **2010** — [Cancun Agreements](#) drafted and largely accepted by the COP, at COP 16.
- **2011** — The [Durban Platform for Enhanced Action](#) drafted and accepted by the COP, at COP17.



How did REDD evolve?

- **2012** - The [Doha Amendment](#) to the Kyoto Protocol is adopted by the CMP at CMP 8. Several decisions taken opening a gateway to greater ambition and action on all levels.
- **2013** - Key decisions adopted at COP 19 in Warsaw include decisions on further advancing the Durban Platform, the Green Climate Fund and Long-Term Finance, [the Warsaw Framework for REDD Plus](#) and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. Under the Durban Platform, Parties agreed to submit “intended nationally determined contributions”, known as INDCs, well before the Paris conference.
- **2014** - At COP 20 in Lima in 2014, Parties adopted the ‘[Lima Call for Action](#)’, which elaborated key elements of the forthcoming agreement in Paris.
- **2015** - Intensive negotiations took place under the Ad Hoc Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) throughout 2012-2015 and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the COP on 12 December 2015.

