

# REDD-plus

## UN-REDD PROGRAMME

The United Nations Collaborative Programme  
on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation  
and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries



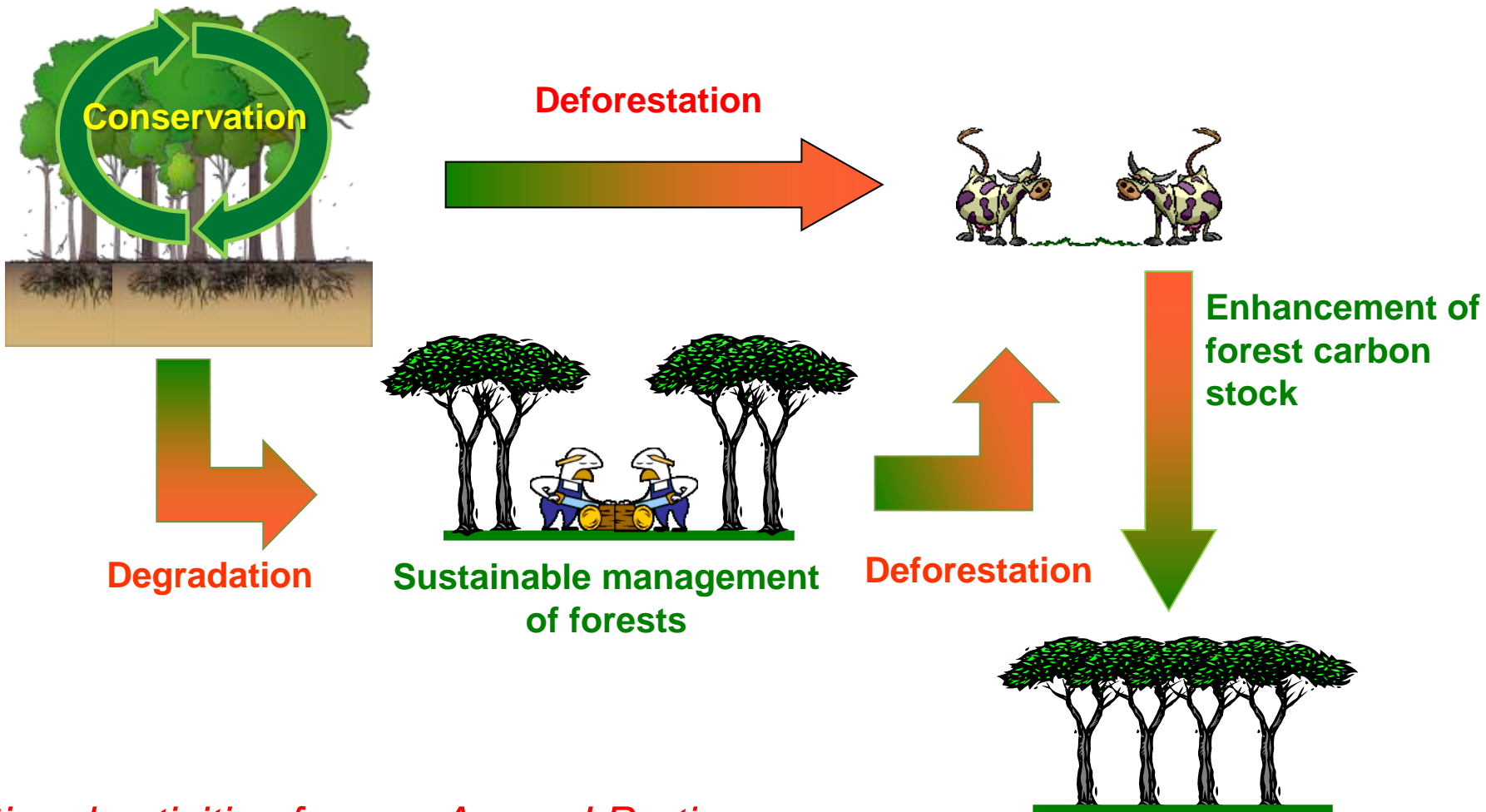


# What is REDD-plus

**REDD+ is a mitigation mechanism that non-Annex I Parties (developing countries Parties) are encouraged to use to contribute to mitigation actions**

# REDD-plus

REDD+ mitigation activities as defined by Dec. 1/CP.16



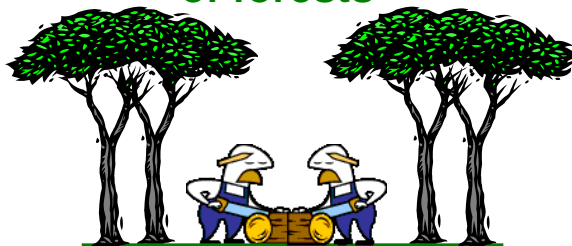
*National activities for non-Annex I Parties*

# REDD-plus concepts

To enhance the carbon sink capacity of forests



Sustainable management  
of forests

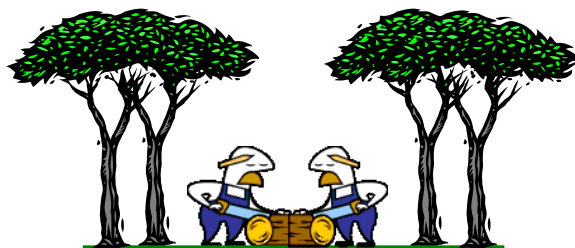


Enhancement of  
forest carbon stock



# REDD-plus concepts

To reduce carbon emissions from forests



# Where REDD-plus is coming from

2001 - Failure in the recognition of the “avoiding deforestation” projects in CDM

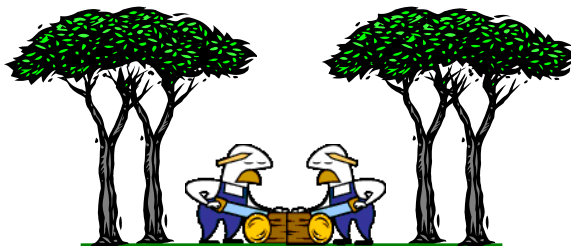
2003 – the concept of “compensated emission reduction” is presented in a COP9 side event by Imazon institute

2005 – Costa Rica and Papua New Guinea requested a SBSTA agenda item on “Reducing emission from deforestation in developing countries” (REDD)

2007 – the Bali Action Plan recognized REDD-plus as a potential mechanism of the future climate agreement

2009 – COP15 REDD-plus decision on methodological aspects

2011 – the Cancun Agreement defined and formally adopted REDD-plus



# Why REDD-plus is important

- Great mitigation potential:



# Why REDD-plus is important

- Great political prospective:

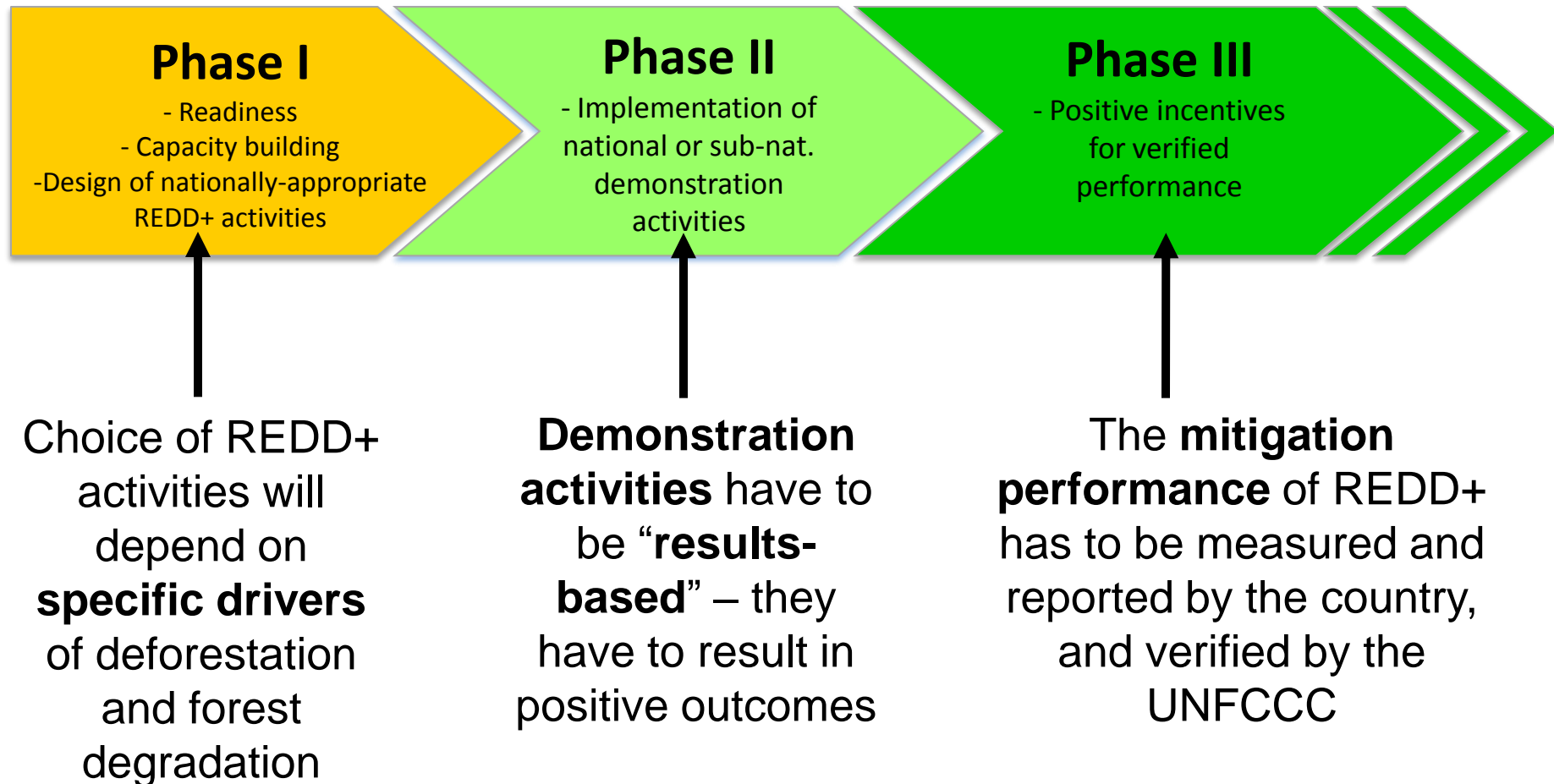


[Bali last plenary](#)



# The REDD-plus Phases

## REDD+ PHASES



# The REDD-plus safeguards

- (a) Consistency with national forest programmes and relevant international conventions;
- (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, ....has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities,.....;
- (e) Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests.....;
- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.



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