**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 (REDD+)**

*In Bonn, discussions on REDD+ mainly focused on the methodological guidance for National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD+, resulting in a substantive, though bracketed, draft decision text to be forwarded for continued work in Doha. There were no previous decisions on these issues in Durban because of time constraints, which is why they were given priority in Bonn. There was also limited initial discussion on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with no substantive conclusions as well as limited continued consideration on guidance for safeguard information systems (SIS) and reference emission levels/reference levels (REL/RL). Finally, discussions were also held on financing of results-based REDD+ actions, where most Parties converged on the need for both private and public financing, particularly the need for a dedicated REDD+ window under the Green Climate Fund, but diverged on what the scope of those discussions should be (financing for all phases of REDD+ vs results-based actions only). Because no decisions were taken on REDD+ in Bonn, it should be pointed out that “agreed” is used below to mean either areas of convergence, or the un-bracketed text that is being forwarded to Doha, not a formal “agreement” or decision adopted by Parties.*

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| Areas of Convergence  | * The general characteristics and functions of a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), including but not limited to: flexibility, building on existing systems, coverage of all forest in the country, and application of a phased approach.
* NFMS should be guided by the IPCC GHG Inventory guidance and provide information that is transparent, consistent over time and complete (i.e., sufficient data to allow technical analysis of the results).
* There is a need for consistency between MRV modalities for REDD+ and those for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).
* Parties undertaking REDD+ activities will need to provide data and information on their anthropogenic, forest-related emission and removals, consistent with their reference emission level/reference level (REL/RL), in their biennial update reports.
* There is a need for specific capacity development programs on developing robust and transparent forest monitoring systems.
* The need for sufficient, sustainable and predicting funding for REDD+. Consideration of multiple sources of finance, including markets and non-market finance; in particular, repeated calls for a REDD+ window under the Green Climate Fund
* On safeguard information systems, the Parties agreed to continue consideration of further guidance needed as well as the timing and frequency of reporting summary information on addressing and respecting safeguards at future sessions.
* On reference levels, it was agreed to initiate work on developing guidance for technical assessment of countries’ RELs/RLs
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| Remaining Disagreement | * The role of a NFMS in providing information for that country’s safeguard information system
* On REDD+ MRV: use of stepwise approach, CO2 as the metric, process for international review/verification
* The joint mitigation/adaptation approach proposed by Bolivia to focus on multiple functions of forests
* The scale at which to discuss drivers of deforestation (international vs national only) and whether this drivers issue is within the mandate of the SBSTA, a body tacking technical issues
* Whether to focus the REDD+ - specific finance discussions on results-based actions or all phases of REDD+
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| Implications for development  | * Financing available for REDD+ offers an opportunity for those who depend on forests to build more sustainable livelihoods.
* For forested developing countries, REDD+ offers the primary opportunity to benefit from climate mitigation financing and catalyse the transformation toward low-emission, climate-resilient development.
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| UNDP response  | * UNDP is a neutral and supportive partner, with technical expertise in (a) developing guidance on safeguards, including governance, stakeholder consultation and Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and (b) reporting on anthropogenic, forest-related emission and removals
* As part of the UN-REDD Programme, UNDP has lessons learnt on REDD+ readiness as well as the design and implementation of tools that can support countries to address safeguards
* Multilateral organizations providing REDD+ finance support to countries may be required to demonstrate their own competence with (i.e., apply) safeguards.  UNDP is a Delivery Partner for the World Bank’s (WB) Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in line with the ‘Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards’.  The Common Approach provides the WB and UNDP with a common platform for risk management and quality assurance in the REDD+ readiness preparation process, using the safeguard policies of the WB as a minimum acceptable standard. UNDP’s demonstrated compliance with the Common Approach could have application to UNDP’s broader work on climate finance.
* Neutral position regarding carbon markets, but acknowledging the importance of having sufficient and predictable funding for REDD+
* Stress the importance on having agreement and clarity on financing of results-based REDD+ actions to keep momentum and support for the progress achieved through REDD+ readiness
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