

FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

10 YEARS UN-REDD PROGRAMME

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UN
environment

2005

UNFCCC COP11, Montreal, Canada: The Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), develop an approach known as **Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries**, or REDD.

2008

The **UN-REDD Programme is being launched** to support nationally-led REDD+ processes and promote the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

2010

UNFCCC COP16, Cancun, Mexico: Parties agree the scope of REDD+ and adopt the Cancun Agreements **defining seven social and biodiversity safeguards** for REDD+.

2015

UNFCCC COP21, Paris, France: With **three REDD+ decisions adopted**, pertaining to safeguards, alternative policy approaches, and non-carbon benefits, the negotiations on REDD+ methodological issues and guidance are closed.

2017

Ecuador – a REDD+ pioneer – commences the world's first **Green Climate Fund programme** for REDD+ implementation and becomes eligible to seek REDD+ result-based payments under the UNFCCC, achievements that benefited from technical assistance by the UN-REDD Programme since 2009.

2007

UNFCCC COP13, Bali, Indonesia: REDD evolve into REDD+ as part of the **Bali Action Plan**, a forest-based climate change mitigation approach that aims to incentivize developing countries to **reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**, conserve forest carbon stocks, sustainably manage forests and enhance forest carbon stocks.

2009

The UN-REDD Programme supports **9 partner countries**.

2013

UNFCCC COP19, Warsaw, Poland: The milestone **'Warsaw Framework for REDD+' is being adopted** as well as a first REDD+ decision on aspects related to finance for results-based actions.

2016

The role of forests in climate change mitigation is recognized in the **Article 5 of the Paris Agreement** cementing REDD+ as a core element of the global climate regime and reinforcing the centrality of the Warsaw Framework and broader 'REDD+ rulebook'.

2018

The **UN-REDD Programme has 65 partner countries**. Since its inception it has been the largest international provider of REDD+ readiness assistance in terms of funding, expertise and geographical scope.