

B REDD: T R F ~~C~~ C I *
A F D L L F D

O F D L L F D C I C I D
O F D L L F D C I C I D

D L L F D C I C I D 20%
D L L F D C I C I D
M D L L F D C I C I D
D L L F D C I C I D
D L L F D C I C I D
D L L F D C I C I D

H K P A 1.0

E D C I C I D
E D C I C I D
M D C I C I D
D C I C I D
D C I C I D
D C I C I D

P D C I C I D
P D C I C I D
N D R P C I C I D
D R P C I C I D
D R P C I C I D
D R P C I C I D

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Finalized, 2012
Approved by the Board of Directors (BOD)

1. E

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REDD+ is a mechanism that aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. It involves countries committing to reducing emissions from forests, and developed countries providing financial support to developing countries to help them do so.

Proponents of REDD+ argue that it can help combat climate change by preserving forests and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Opponents argue that it can lead to further deforestation and environmental degradation.

3. S     
Forests play a crucial role in combating climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. They also provide important ecosystem services such as soil conservation, water regulation, and habitat for biodiversity. However, forests are under threat from deforestation and degradation, which releases greenhouse gases and contributes to climate change. REDD+ is a mechanism that aims to address this issue by providing incentives for countries to protect their forests and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

P -2012     
In 2012, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted the Cancún Agreements, which included provisions for REDD+. The Cancún Agreements established a framework for developing countries to receive financial support for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. This support was intended to encourage countries to protect their forests and promote sustainable development.

4. E     
Forests are a major source of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, due to deforestation and degradation. REDD+ aims to address this issue by providing incentives for countries to protect their forests and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This can be achieved through a variety of measures, such as improved land management practices, sustainable forest management, and reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation. REDD+ also aims to promote sustainable development and protect biodiversity.

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Many countries have committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from forests, and REDD+ is one way to achieve this goal. However, there are concerns about the effectiveness and sustainability of REDD+ and its potential impact on local communities and ecosystems. It is important to carefully consider the social and environmental impacts of REDD+ and to ensure that it is implemented in a way that promotes sustainable development and protects biodiversity.

5. P

Forests and climate change are inextricably linked. The world's forests store vast amounts of carbon, and are critical to addressing climate change. The Forests Dialogue has been working on this issue since 1999, and in 2007, we convened a major international meeting on forests and climate change. This document is a summary of our conclusions.

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CONCLUSION

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Note: The Forests Dialogue is an international collaborative platform and process driven by environmental and social groups, businesses, Indigenous Peoples' and forest community groups, trade unions, forest owners, and international organizations. Its mission is to promote sustainable forest management through a constructive dialogue among all key stakeholders. The Forests Dialogue's approach is based on establishing mutual trust, improving understanding on issues, and a commitment to change. This Initiative on Forests and Climate Change is the seventh and largest initiative convened by The Forests Dialogue since its inception in 1999. All materials related to the Initiative on Forests and Climate can be found at www.theforestsdialogue.org/climate.html.

ANNEX: POSSIBLE ACTIONS

- **I**nternational climate change negotiations have reached a standstill, and the Kyoto Protocol is failing to deliver the results needed to combat climate change. The time has come to move beyond REDD.
- **R**educing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) is one important element in a broader strategy to combat climate change. It must be part of a much larger effort to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation.
- **E**nvironmental NGOs, governments, and the private sector must work together to develop a broad-based strategy to combat climate change. This strategy must include REDD, but it must also include other measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forests.
- **C**oncerned citizens around the world are calling for a new international climate change agreement that includes REDD. This agreement must be based on science, equity, and justice.
- **I**nternational climate change negotiations are failing to deliver the results needed to combat climate change. The time has come to move beyond REDD.
- **Local governments, indigenous peoples, and civil society organizations are calling for a new international climate change agreement that includes REDD. This agreement must be based on science, equity, and justice.**
- **O**ne of the most effective ways to combat climate change is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forests. This can be done through REDD.
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- **P**eriodic OECD reviews of national climate change policies are essential to ensure that countries are meeting their climate change commitments. These reviews must include a review of REDD.

*F*orests and Climate Change

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Recent literature has highlighted the importance of REDD+,
including REDD+, REDD+, and REDD+, in the context of
climate change.

These findings have led to increased interest in REDD+
and REDD+, particularly in developing countries.

Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
in Developing Countries (REDD+) is a proposed mechanism
to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Concerns about the potential impact of REDD+ on local
communities and ecosystems have led to increased interest
in the development of REDD+ programs.

Future directions for REDD+

Effective implementation of REDD+ will depend on the ability
of developing countries to manage their forests sustainably
and equitably.

Access to finance and technical assistance will also be critical,
including through REDD+ programs such as the UN's
Clean Development Mechanism.

Conclusion

Although REDD+ holds promise for combatting climate change,
it must be implemented in a way that respects
the rights of local communities and
protects the environment.

Effective implementation of REDD+ will depend on the ability
of developing countries to manage their forests sustainably
and equitably, and on the availability of
adequate financial resources.

Development of REDD+ programs will require
collaboration between governments, NGOs,
and the private sector.

Effective implementation of REDD+ will depend on the ability
of developing countries to manage their forests sustainably
and equitably.