



REDD+ ACADEMY

Learning Journal

REDD+ under the UNFCCC:
The Warsaw Framework for REDD+

UNFCCC
WARSAW



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Welcome & introduction

Welcome to the Learning Journal on REDD+ under the UNFCCC: The Warsaw Framework for REDD+

This Learning Journal was developed for the revitalized REDD+ Academy. This Journal explains the significance of the evolution of REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, with a focus on the Warsaw Framework for REDD+, composed of the key decisions which laid out the required elements for implementation and access to results-based payments for REDD+ results achieved. The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ is intended to serve as the coordination framework for REDD+ at the national level.

Who is it for?

This Learning Journal is intended to serve as a guide for government practitioners, but may also be of interest to project developers, public and private funders and REDD+ technical assistance partners.

At a glance

The Journal provides insights into the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ under the UNFCCC¹, as well as related decisions. It also covers the role of REDD+ in the context of the Paris Agreement, as it was cemented in Article 5, and then further reinforced via the Global stocktake, as well as in the most recent Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC.

How to make the best use of this Learning Journal



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Check your knowledge before starting. What do you already know about REDD+ under the UNFCCC? Go to the [REDD+ Academy Platform](#) to share your level of prior knowledge.



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TOOL

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Acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
BTRs	Biennial Transparency Reports
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CH ₄	Methane
COP	Conference of the Parties
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FOLU	Forestry and Other Land Use
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference Emission Level/ Forest Reference Level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GLD	Glasgow Leaders Declaration
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
MA	Joint mitigation and adaptation
KP	Kyoto Protocol
LT-LEDS	Long-term low emission development strategy
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NS/AP	National Strategy/Action Plan
PACM	Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
PaMs	Policies and Measures
REDD+	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
FREL/FRL	Forest reference emission level/ forest reference level REM - REDD+ Early Movers
RBF	Results-based finance
RBPs	Results-based payments
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIS	Safeguard Information System
TFFF	Tropical Forest Forever Facility
UNDP	UN Development Programme (UNDP)
UNEP	UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFR	Warsaw Framework for REDD+

Module 1



Introduction



This module

This module introduces the global climate policy framework for REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It explains why forests are central to climate mitigation efforts and how international negotiations within the UNFCCC have shaped the framework and approaches to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. The module explores the evolution of REDD+, its scope and activities, and the key requirements countries must meet to implement REDD+ and access results-based payments.



You will be able to...

- Explain the role and objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its relevance to forests.
- Describe how forests contribute to climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration and storage.
- Understand the historical evolution of REDD+ within the international climate negotiations under the UNFCCC.
- Identify and explain the five REDD+ activities and their role in contributing to climate change mitigation through reduced greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable management of forests, conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
- Describe the four key elements countries must establish to implement REDD+ and access results-based payments.
- Recognize key milestones and decisions under the UNFCCC that shaped the development of REDD+, including the Bali Action Plan, the Cancun Agreements, and the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.

1.1 Understanding the context for forests under the UNFCCC

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Concerns about human activities increasing the concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere and the effects of those GHG concentrations on the climate led to the adoption of the UNFCCC, which entered into force in 1994. It was one of three international conventions adopted in 1992 at the 'Earth Summit' to help set the planet on a more sustainable course. The ultimate objective of the UNFCCC is to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

The international climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC are supported by a Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany. The Conference of the Parties (COP), comprised of country Parties, is the annual decision-making forum to negotiate agreements to reduce human contributions to climate change and facilitate adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

As of November 2025, the UNFCCC has 198 Parties, comprising 197 States and the European Union. Under the UNFCCC, The Convention divides countries into three main groups according to their specific commitments:

- Annex I Parties include the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries referred to as economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States. They are required to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels, submit national reports and provide financial and technological support.

- Annex II Parties consist of the OECD members of Annex I, not the EIT Parties. They are required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities and to adapt to adverse effects of climate change.

Non-Annex I Parties are mostly developing countries that total around 150 country Parties. Out of these, the 49 Parties classified as least developed countries (LDCs) by the United Nations are given special consideration under the UNFCCC on account of their limited capacity to respond to climate change and adapt to its adverse effects. Parties are urged to take full account of the special situation of LDCs when considering funding and technology transfer activities².

Forests and the UNFCCC

From the outset, the UNFCCC recognized the role of forests in climate change mitigation. Because trees and other types of vegetation are made up largely of carbon, it is released into the atmosphere in the form of CO₂ as a result of forest degradation or deforestation activities. Conversely, healthy forests remove ('sequester') CO₂ from the atmosphere when growing and store it while standing. Thus, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems can slow down the increase of CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere by removing CO₂ from the atmosphere and accumulating carbon in vegetation and soils.

Specifically, Article 4 of the Convention commits Parties to promote sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems³.

In 1997, Parties to the UNFCCC adopted the Kyoto Protocol (KP), a landmark agreement to set internationally binding emission reduction targets for developed countries given their historical emissions during more than 150 years of industrial activity. The KP introduced market-based mechanisms to help developed countries that were Parties to the KP to meet

their agreed emission reduction targets. One of these mechanisms was the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), a project-based mechanism that generated credits from emission reduction projects in non-Annex Parties. In the first and second commitment periods of the KP (2008-2012 and 2013-2020, respectively), the only eligible activities under the CDM were afforestation and reforestation.

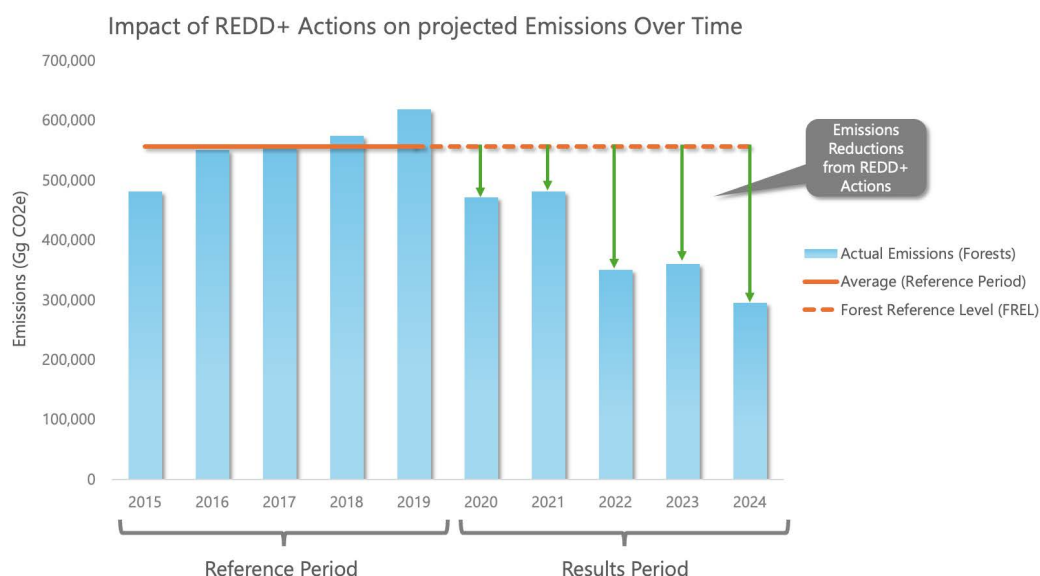
In 2005, a proposal was made by some countries to address deforestation under the UNFCCC, that evolved into a more comprehensive forest approach known as REDD+

1.2 What is REDD+?

As presented in the [learning journal on forests and climate change](#), the forestry sector offers significant potential for the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To capture that potential, the Parties to the UNFCCC, beginning in 2005, proposed an

approach known as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (RED) in Developing countries, that subsequently evolved to include reducing emissions from forest degradation (REDD) and finally to REDD+, when the role of conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks was agreed to. The approach aims to provide positive incentives for developing countries to implement REDD+ activities. Figure 1 provides an example of REDD+ emission reduction results obtained for the period 2020-2024, based on a forest reference emission level (FREL) constructed as the average of the historical emissions from a single activity (say deforestation) during the period 2015-2019 (red line) and applied to the results period (dashed red line). The REDD+ results for the period 2020-2024 are equivalent to the sum of the annual difference between the FREL and the annual emission (green arrows). REDD+ also has the potential to enhance other forest-related ecosystem services.

Figure 1. REDD+ and GHG emissions



Source: UN-REDD Programme

1.3 What are the five REDD+ activities and what do they mean?

The Cancun Agreements set out the five REDD+ activities⁴, which are considered the ‘scope’ of REDD+:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- Sustainable management of forests;
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

The REDD+ activities have not been defined in the decision texts, thus providing developing countries with flexibility to apply their own definitions. However, decision 12/CP.17 refers to the need for an explanation of why and how the definition used for REDD+ is different than the definition of forest used in the national GHG inventory or in reporting to other international organizations (e.g., FAO). The UN- REDD Programme also does not offer a definition for REDD+. Rather, it supports countries to understand the nature, implications and potential relevance (or not) of applying the five activities in a specific country context.

Emissions from deforestation occur when forests are cleared for a variety of purposes, such as using the land for agriculture or for building infrastructure such as roads. Reducing emissions from deforestation is an effort to mitigate GHG emissions resulting from the human-induced long-term or permanent conversion of forest land to other non-forest categories, such as cropland or grassland.

Emissions from forest degradation occur when human disturbances, such as logging or fuelwood gathering, directly reduce – either temporarily or permanently – the carbon stock of a forest without changing its land use (i.e. it remains a forest).

‘Enhancement’ of carbon stocks is generally understood to include afforestation and reforestation, and forest rehabilitation/ restoration.

“Conservation of forest carbon stocks” is generally understood as the maintenance of forest carbon stocks and can be achieved through, for instance, the creation of permanently protected forest areas in the country. In many cases, conservation *per se* is not considered to be a mitigation activity, following a strict definition of mitigation provided by the IPCC.



LEARNING TOOL

Go to the [REDD+ Academy Platform](#) to identify the five REDD+ activities and elaborate on what they mean.



1.4 What are the required elements for REDD+

The Cancun Agreements⁵ in Decision 1/CP.16 request developing country Parties that aim to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector through the implementation of the forest-related activities mentioned above, and in the context of the provision of adequate financial resources, to have in place the following four elements for REDD+ implementation and to access RBPs (see Figure 2):

- A National Strategy (NS) or Action Plan (AP);
- A robust and transparent National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) for the monitoring and reporting of the five REDD+ activities, including at sub-national level, as an interim measure;
- A national (or subnational as interim) Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) and/or Forest Reference Level (FRL);
- A Safeguard Information System (SIS).

Figure 2. Overview of the four elements and methodological guidance (also known as rules and modalities) for REDD+



Source: UN-REDD Programme

1.5 Emergence of REDD+ at the global level

The introduction of “RED” to the UNFCCC agenda occurred at COP11, Montreal, in 2005, championed primarily by Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica, who jointly submitted a proposal to the UNFCCC’s Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA). The proposal led to a two-year process under the UNFCCC’s SBSTA, including several technical workshops on the issue⁶. As a result of the negotiations and decisions that followed, in 2007, at COP13 in Bali, the Bali Action Plan broadened the focus from only deforestation to include forest degradation (REDD) and, as part of enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change, included policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to 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.

A second decision⁷ (adopted in Bali focused on approaches to stimulate action, including support to capacity-building, technical assistance and transfer of technology to improve data collection, estimation of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, monitoring and reporting. It further encouraged Parties to explore a range of actions and undertake efforts, including demonstration activities, to address the drivers of deforestation with a view to reduce its emissions.

The Bali discussions represented a shift in approach under the UNFCCC from one where only developed, Annex I countries undertake mitigation actions to one where all Parties do so, which laid a foundation for non-Annex I Parties to implement Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), supported by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner (MRV).

Since 2007, successive COPs have established guidance, rules and modalities to steer the implementation of REDD+, notably in Copenhagen in 2009 and in Cancun in 2010.

During COP15 in Copenhagen (2009), several principles and methodological guidelines were defined through the adoption of decision⁸.

At COP16 in Cancun (2010) Parties adopted a decision that is commonly referred to as the ‘Cancun Agreements’⁹) and agreed the scope of REDD+ as comprising five activities:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- Sustainable management of forests;
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The agreed scope gave developing countries freedom to decide which activities to implement “in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances,” noting that significant activities should not be excluded, as per the annex to decision 12/CP.17.

In Cancun, the COP requested that the SBSTA work on methodological issues, including modalities for forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and for robust and transparent “national forest monitoring systems”¹⁰.

The Cancun Agreements included another important milestone in the UNFCCC with the adoption of seven safeguards to be promoted and supported when undertaking REDD+ activities¹¹.

Further progress was made at COP17 in Durban (2011), particularly on safeguards and on forest reference emissions levels and/or forest reference level as benchmarks for assessing each country's performance in implementing REDD+ activities. Parties also agreed at COP17 (Decision 2/CP.17) that results-based actions could be financed through both "appropriate market-based approaches and non-market-based approaches," ensuring environmental integrity and respect for the relevant COP provisions.

At COP19 in Warsaw in 2013, most of the REDD+ work programme was finalised, pending further negotiation on safeguard information systems, methodological issues related to non-carbon benefits of REDD+, and the joint mitigation and adaptation approach to forests. The seven REDD+-related decisions adopted at COP19 (Decision 9/CP.19 through Decision 15/CP.19) are referred to as the '[Warsaw Framework for REDD+](#)' or WFR, which has emerged as the overarching framework to guide payments for results from forest-based mitigation in developing countries. The WFR includes a decision (Decision 10/CP.19) on coordination of support for the implementation of activities in relation to mitigation actions in the forest sector by developing countries, including institutional arrangements. A REDD+ decision specifically

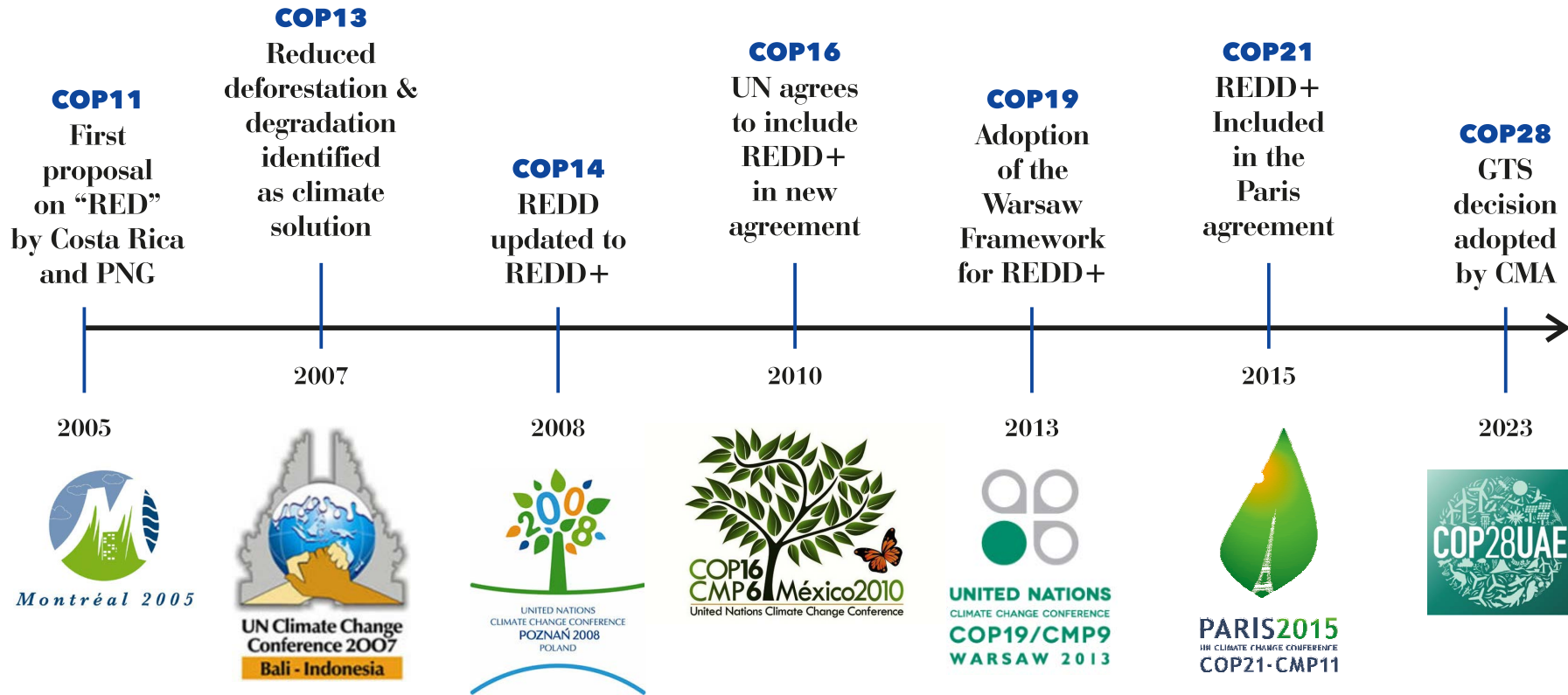
addressing aspects related to finance for results-based actions was also adopted.

The WFR established the basis for all forms of results-based payments for REDD+, including market-based and non-market-based sources of results-based payments, and including all payments from both public and private, bilateral and multilateral sources.

Three REDD+ decisions were adopted by Parties at COP21 in Paris in December 2015. These pertain to (i) principles and provisions on environmental and social safeguards, (ii) alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation (JMA) measures for the integral and sustainable management of forests and (iii) incentivizing non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches. With the adoption of these decisions, the negotiations on REDD+ methodological issues and guidance finally came to an end, after ten years.

Taken together, all these decisions constitute what can be considered a 'REDD+ rulebook', providing the guidance and process for developing countries to have the results of their REDD+ activities recognized for results-based payments (RBPs) or results-based financing (RBF).

Figure 3. Timeline of REDD+



Source: UN-REDD Programme



Key takeaways

- The UNFCCC provides the global framework for international cooperation on climate change and recognizes the critical role forests play in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.
- Forests act as major carbon sinks by absorbing and storing carbon dioxide, while deforestation and forest degradation release significant emissions into the atmosphere.
- REDD+ was developed under the UNFCCC as a policy approach to incentivize developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable forest management and conservation.
- The five REDD+ activities form the scope of REDD+ and allow countries flexibility in determining which activities are most relevant to their national circumstances.
- To implement REDD+ and access results-based payments, countries must establish four key elements: a national strategy or action plan, a national forest monitoring system, a forest reference emission level or forest reference level, and a safeguard information system.
- Over time, decisions adopted at multiple UNFCCC Conferences of the Parties have established guidance, methodologies, and institutional framework for REDD+ the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ -which serves as the foundation to support the implementation and financing of REDD+ activities.

Module 2



Forests and REDD+ in the context of the Paris Agreement



This module

This module explores the role of forests and REDD+ within the framework of the Paris Agreement. It explains how the Paris Agreement strengthens the global response to climate change and highlights the importance of forest-related mitigation actions, with specific reference to REDD+ in Article 5 of the Agreement. The module also examines other key provisions of the Paris Agreement, particularly Articles 6 and 13, and how they relate to REDD+.



You will be able to...

- Explain the objectives of the Paris Agreement and its relevance to forests and climate mitigation.
- Describe how Article 5 recognizes and reinforces the role of REDD+ within the global climate framework.
- Understand how Article 6 enables international cooperation and how REDD+ activities may be included in cooperative approaches and the Article 6.4 mechanism.
- Identify how REDD+ results are reported and analyzed in alignment with the enhanced transparency framework of Article 13.
- Recognize the continued importance of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ in guiding forest-related mitigation actions under the Paris Agreement.

The international community took a major step toward the goals of the UNFCCC in 2015 with the adoption of the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21), as reflected in the annex to Decision 1/CP.21. As part of the efforts to enhance the implementation of the Convention, the Agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, including to “hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius”.¹²

To achieve this long-term temperature goal, paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, *inter alia*, stresses that Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests.

The agreement recognized the important role of removals by sinks, including forests, in achieving this goal:

“Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, ... and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century.”



LEARNING TOOL

Go to the [REDD+ Academy Platform](#) to better describe the role of forests within the framework of the Paris Agreement.



2.1 Article 5 and REDD+

The role of forests in the mitigation of climate change, including through the already agreed framework 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, was acknowledged in Article 5, paragraph 2, in the annex to Decision 1/CP.21.

Within Article 5, Parties are called upon to adhere to previous REDD+ related COP decisions. These include the WFR that outlines key UNFCCC requirements for developing countries to be eligible to receive RBPS / RBF for REDD+ activities. With this explicit inclusion of the Warsaw Framework in Article 5.2, the WFR can be considered part of the “international normative framework” that steers the implementation of the Paris Agreement.¹³ It also provides confidence in the stability and permanence of the provisions.

The inclusion of REDD+ in the agreement, especially at the level of a dedicated article, cements REDD+ as a core element of the global climate regime going forward and strongly reinforces the centrality of the Warsaw Framework and broader ‘REDD+ rulebook’.

Additionally, the WFR, especially given its recognition under Article 5, can be considered a holistic framework for any climate-related action in the forest sector. No other multilaterally agreed framework of a similar nature exists for any other sector, or for forests anywhere outside of the UNFCCC. Its implementation in phases, the five activities, the strong linkages with national forest monitoring systems, the agreed set of Cancun safeguards, the recognition of Joint mitigation and adaptation (JMA) and non-carbon benefits, the clear linkages with biodiversity conservation and the need for a national strategy all create a holistic package of governance instruments which are useful in the context of REDD+ and forest action in the context of the NDCs.

2.2 Article 6 and REDD+

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement enables Parties to voluntarily cooperate with each other to achieve emission reduction targets set out in their NDCs, which may include the international transfer of mitigation outcomes, whether emission reductions or removals. In the case of the latter, the key standards for accounting and managing reversals of removals, which are set by the Supervisory Body, must be followed. Each of the five REDD+ activities can fall under the definition of emission reductions or removals, and are, therefore, within the scope of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs). Given this basis, REDD+ activities can be included in bilateral agreements set up for cooperative approaches under Article 6.2, taking into account the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for policy approaches and positive incentives, as described above.

As is the case for all sectors, “supply” countries will need to demonstrate how their REDD+ programs fulfill all Article 6.2 requirements, in addition to the WFR. The Article 6.4 mechanism, also known as the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM) has a Supervisory Body that develops and approves methodologies, registers activities, accredits third-party verification bodies and manages the Article 6.4 Registry.

Requirements for the development and assessment of Article 6.4 mechanism methodologies were developed by the PACM and entered into force on 9 October 2024 (AR6.4-STAAN-METH-001). The document clarifies that “for those activities falling under the scope of Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, mechanism methodologies shall require, in addition to all relevant requirements adopted by the Supervisory Body, demonstration that the activity is included in all the elements required of the host Party as per decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71. a national strategy or action plan; a national forest reference emission level and/or

national forest reference level; a robust and transparent national forest monitoring system; and a system for providing information on safeguards.) Another requirement developed by the PACM focuses on activities involving removals and emission reduction activities with reversal risks and entered into force on the same date. Removals eligible for crediting are defined in section 4.4 (accounting for removals) in document AR6-STAN-METH-002¹⁴. The PACM also set out requirements for methodologies to identify potential sources of leakage (A6.4-STAN-METH-005).¹⁵ In 2024, the Supervisory Body introduced additional conditions for project-level REDD+ activities to be eligible under Article 6.4, limiting eligibility of REDD+ activities falling under the scope of Article 5, para 2 of the Paris agreement to countries that already have REDD+ requirements in place. According to Para 87 in A6.4-STAN-METH-001, Mechanism methodologies in this case must demonstrate that the activity is included as part of the operationalization of the WFR elements in that country¹⁶. This is further reinforced and elaborated in A6.4-STAN-METH-005¹⁷, which recalls para 87 of A6.4-STAN-METH-001 and specifies that if the proposed activity falls under 5.2 mechanism methodologies these must demonstrate that the activity is included in all of the REDD+ elements of the host Party, through official documentation to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. This includes for example, requirements that REDD+ activities must be included in the host country's National REDD+ Strategy or action plan, within the national FREL and/or FRL and NFMS, and the proposed A6.4 activity should be included in the SIS and associated provision of safeguards information. The Supervisory Body adopted a Sustainable Development (SD) tool in October 2024 which is a mandatory safeguard assessment for all Article 6.4 projects, requiring them to mitigate social and environmental risks.

Specific requirements for “large scale crediting programs”, which could include jurisdictional REDD+, are expected to be developed in 2026. In its 10th meeting, the Supervisory Body mandated the Methodological Expert Panel (MEP) to develop a concept note on “large scale crediting programmes”, which may include specific guidance for jurisdictional REDD+ programs¹⁸. As of May 2025, the MEP workplan includes an indication that this will take place in 2026¹⁹.

2.3 Article 13 and REDD+

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) for action and support that provides guidelines for Parties on reporting their progress in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. The ETF outlines the process for countries to, *inter alia*, gather and report GHG inventory data, track their progress towards implementation of their NDC targets, and deliver updates on the financial support provided or received. These are to be reported under Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) where Parties will follow the same modalities, procedures and guidelines to prepare the reports and report on the same timeline. REDD+ results, when available, are included in a technical annex to the BTR, instead of as an annex to Biennial Update Reports under the Convention.

The technical analysis of REDD+ results takes place concurrently with the technical expert review of the BTR. The mandates for the overall process, scope, and final output of the technical analysis remain the same under the Paris Agreement as under the Convention²⁰.

See below for further details on REDD+ technical annexes submitted by countries as part of their BTRs.



Key takeaways

- The Paris Agreement aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, while pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. Forests play a critical role in achieving this goal, through reduced emissions as well as through the capacity to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store carbon.
- Article 5 of the Paris Agreement reinforces the importance of conserving and enhancing sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests, and explicitly recognizes the existing REDD+ framework under the UNFCCC.
- The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ remains the central international framework guiding forest-related mitigation actions and results-based payments under the Paris Agreement.
- Article 6 enables voluntary cooperation between countries to achieve emission reduction targets, including through internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), which may include REDD+ emission reductions or removals.
- Article 13 establishes an enhanced transparency framework that requires countries to report their progress through Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), including REDD+ results where applicable.
- Together, these provisions integrate forests and REDD+ into the broader architecture of global climate action under the Paris Agreement.

See below for further details on REDD+ technical annexes submitted by countries as part of their BTRs.

Module 3



Multilateral REDD+ initiatives



This module

This module introduces the major multilateral initiatives that support countries in preparing for and implementing REDD+. These initiatives provide technical assistance, financial support, and policy guidance to help countries reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable forest management and conservation. The module highlights the role, scope and main characteristics of key international programmes and funding mechanisms that have shaped REDD+ globally and helped countries move from readiness to implementation and results-based finance.



You will be able to...

- Identify major multilateral initiatives supporting REDD+ implementation globally.
- Understand the different types of support provided by these initiatives, including technical assistance, capacity building, and results-based finance.
- Describe the roles of major initiatives such as the UN-REDD Programme, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- Recognize how complementary initiatives and partnerships contribute to scaling up forest-based climate action.

Several multilateral initiatives assist countries in preparing REDD+ and implementing policies and measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; as well as conserve forest carbon stocks and promote sustainable management of forests and enhance forest carbon stocks.



LEARNING TOOL

Go to the [REDD+ Academy Platform](#) to explore major initiatives supporting countries in preparing for and implementing REDD+.



3.1 UN-REDD Programme

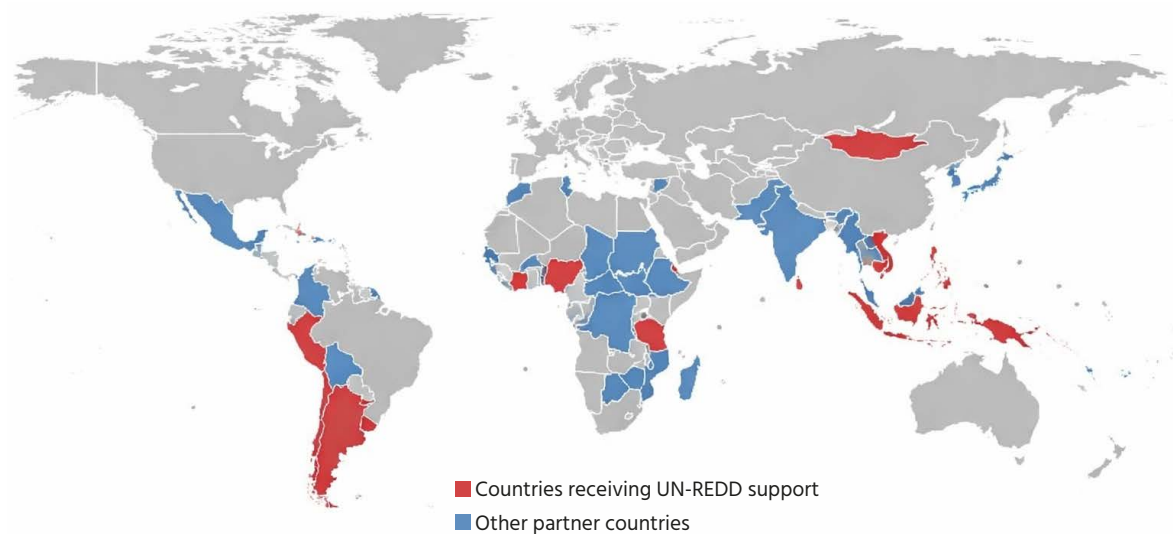
The UN-REDD Programme²¹ was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Recognised as the flagship UN knowledge and advisory partnership on forests and climate, the Programme supports forest countries' efforts to reduce forest emissions and enhance forest carbon stocks. Originally, the Programme supported countries via National Programmes, but in recent years it has shifted to providing country-tailored technical assistance, learning opportunities through the REDD+ Academy, and peer learning via global, regional and national knowledge exchanges, as well as convening platforms open to all partner countries and new countries interested in joining.

- **Its goal** is to support countries to realize forest solutions to the climate emergency by reducing carbon emissions and fostering carbon sequestration for at least 5 GtCO₂e per year.
- **To achieve this goal**, the Programme supports countries to mobilize finance and advance the implementation of REDD+ and the Paris Agreement, focusing on Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Agreement.
- **The Programme advocates for forest-based solutions, including reducing deforestation and enhancing carbon removals, and also champions non-carbon benefits.** These include biodiversity conservation, enhancement of local livelihoods, advancement of gender equality, and the promotion of Indigenous Peoples' (IP) rights.
- **The Programme's work is deeply rooted in finding local solutions and prioritizes the rights and involvement of Indigenous Peoples**, ensuring transparency and participation, in alignment with principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and UNFCCC safeguards.
- **The Programme works in over 65 partner countries**, leveraging more than 15 years of experience and the combined knowledge and expertise of FAO, UNDP, and UNEP.

Figure 4 presents the 65 countries that were partners to the UN-REDD Programme as of December 2025.

Figure 4. UN-REDD Programme partner countries as of December 2025



Source: [UN-REDD Programme](#)

3.2 Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

- Operational since 2008, the World Bank's FCPF²² is a global partnership amongst several stakeholders focused on REDD+, including governments, civil society and the private sector. The FCPF's Readiness Fund provided developing countries with technical and financial assistance to build the blocks necessary for accessing results-based payments. These include: developing national REDD+ strategies
- developing FRELs/FRLs
- development of MRV systems
- setting up REDD+ national management arrangements (including environmental and social safeguards)

The FCPF and the UN-REDD Programme applied harmonized standard templates for national programs. The FCPF Readiness Fund officially concluded in December 2022, after 14 years of support, deploying over USD\$ 470 million to assist 47 developing countries across Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America & the Caribbean.

During this time, together with the UN-REDD Programme, it helped establish key REDD+ infrastructure such as national strategies, reference levels, and MRV systems.

The FCPF Carbon Fund, active since May 2011, has been extended through December 2028 and is now capitalized with approximately USD\$ 947 million from public and private contributors. As of the 2025 Annual Report²³, around 15 countries across all FCPF regions have signed Emission Reductions Payment Agreements (ERPAs), collectively valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars (e.g., Indonesia USD\$ 110 m, Ghana USD\$ 50 m, Viet Nam USD\$ 51.5 m, Costa Rica USD\$ 60 m). Countries with FCPF C Fund ERPAs, along with the Bank and other partners are now exploring options for monetization of excess ERs generated during the ERPA period, as well as the potential to transition beyond the C Fund, in particular through a transition to TREES, which would be facilitated by the FCPF to TREES pathway, which has been included in the draft 3.0 version of the TREES standard. Furthermore, results-based payments surged significantly from USD\$ 53 million in 2023 to USD\$ 164.5 million in 2024, marking notable advancement in performance finance, with several countries that have begun reporting positive climate and biodiversity outcomes.

The FCPF has also supported a capacity building program (CBP) for forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and Southern civil society organizations that began in 2008, to enhance their understanding of REDD+. During the 1st phase (2009 – June 2016), the program supported 27 projects with just under USD\$ 2 million. Phase 2 (2016 – 2018) supported national-level capacity building and awareness raising with approximately USD\$ 3 million in funding. In March 2017, an additional USD\$ 5 million was allocated to CBP, which was divided among the six existing regional organizations engaged with the CBP.²⁴

3.3 Green Climate Fund (GCF) REDD+ Results-Based Programme

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) REDD+ Results-Based Programme²⁵ is a dedicated funding window designed to incentivize developing countries to achieve verified emission reductions from forests, in line with the seven decisions of the WFR. This programme provides payments (USD\$ 8 per ton, with a cap of 15m tons) for REDD+ results during the eligible results period 2018–2024. These results must have been independently reported and technically analyzed through the UNFCCC process, ensuring transparency and credibility. By rewarding performance, GCF helps countries strengthen accountability and align their forest strategies with global climate goals. To complement the REDD+ Results-based programme, support from the GCF's Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme and Project Preparation Facility can be requested by countries to prepare the REDD+ RBP funding proposals. As the world's largest climate fund, the GCF mission is to support developing countries to raise and realize their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) ambition towards low-emission climate-resilient pathways.

Beyond financial incentives, the program plays a strategic role in integrating REDD+ into broader climate action plans. It encourages countries

to embed forest conservation within their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and long-term low-emission development strategies. This approach not only supports emission reductions but also promotes co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation, improved livelihoods for forest-dependent communities, and enhanced resilience to climate impacts. The program prioritizes safeguards and stakeholder engagement, ensuring that Indigenous Peoples and local communities are part of the decision-making process.

The GCF REDD+ Results-Based Programme is considered a cornerstone for scaling up REDD+ implementation globally. By providing predictable and performance-based finance, it helps bridge the gap between readiness and full implementation, enabling countries to move from planning to action. The initial REDD+ results-based pilot program was launched in October 2017 to incentivize countries that had completed REDD+ readiness and implementation by rewarding verified reductions in deforestation and forest degradation with performance-based payments (USD\$ 5/tCO₂e over 2013–2018), while also strengthening national capacities, stakeholder engagement, direct access, finance flows, and private sector mobilisation toward sustainable forest management. With an initial envelope of USD\$ 500 million, the pilot supported multi-phase interventions, but funding was fully committed by 2020, and by late 2023 GCF had approved roughly USD\$ 497 million in REDD+ projects across eight dedicated initiatives.

The pilot [programme](#) and the positive independent evaluation of its implementation led to the formalization of REDD+ results-based payments as a permanent GCF funding window, the establishment of a new policy (capping payments per country at 15 MtCO₂e and increasing the rate to USD\$ 8/tCO₂e over 2018–2022), and enhanced reporting, safeguards and transparency framework, reflecting lessons from implementation.²⁶ Its permanent window signals long-term commitment to forest-based mitigation, complementing other multilateral initiatives and catalyzing private sector participation.

3.4 Other Initiatives

Forest Investment Program (FIP)

The Forest Investment Program (FIP)²⁷ supports developing countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The program began in 2010, with activities in eight pilot countries: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mexico and Peru. Another 15 countries joined in 2015.

The FIP aims to enhance the importance of the REDD+ agenda by linking relevant mitigation and adaptation initiatives and providing additional motivation for comprehensive engagement and dialogue on the issue across multiple stakeholder groups. Channeled through the multilateral development banks as grants and near-zero interest credits, FIP financing addresses mainly:

- Promoting forest mitigation efforts, including protection of forest ecosystem services
- Providing support outside the forest sector to reduce pressure on forests
- Helping countries strengthen institutional capacity, forest governance, and forest-related knowledge
- Mainstreaming climate resilience
- Considerations and contributing to biodiversity conservation, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and poverty reduction through rural livelihoods enhancements

To extend its reach beyond national investment plans and encourage more private sector participation, funds are also being awarded on a competitive basis for private sector projects in pilot countries. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is still operational, and while it does not run an open-call "application" process

for new countries, it remains structurally open to adding new pilot countries when funding and Climate Investment Funds (CIF) governing decisions allow.

REDD+ Early Movers (REM)

The REDD Early Movers (REM) programme²⁸, developed by KfW and GIZ on behalf of BMZ, provided results-based payments to countries for verified reductions in deforestation, channeling funds into socially balanced "benefit-sharing" systems that support indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and smallholders. These funds are used flexibly for livelihood protection, technical advice, and investments in sustainable value chains in the States of Acre and Matto Grosso in Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador. Since 2012, REM has remunerated around 52 million tonnes of CO₂e avoided. As a key instrument of the Germany-Norway-UK (GNU) partnership, REM contributed to global REDD+ goals, backed by a USD\$ 5 billion commitment and EUR 260 million disbursed to projects in Latin America. The REDD Early Movers (REM) Programme does not operate an open application process for new countries, but it remains open in principle to onboarding additional eligible jurisdictions when donors decide to expand the pipeline, and funding is available. Second phases of the Programme in Ecuador and Colombia are in implementation until 2027.

Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)

Established in 2015, the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI)²⁹ is a partnership that supports six Central African countries: Republic of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of Gabon, in implementing policy reforms and investment frameworks to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. CAFI combines high-level political dialogue with performance-based funding, ensuring that countries receive financial support for achieving

measurable progress in reducing emissions and promoting sustainable land use. Its approach focuses on tackling underlying causes such as agricultural expansion, energy needs, and governance challenges, while promoting integrated development strategies.

CAFI complements REDD+ by providing the enabling conditions necessary for successful implementation of REDD+ strategies the WFR sets out the framework for the five REDD+ activities, financing large-scale policy reforms and sectoral programs that make emission reductions possible and sustainable. By linking funding to verified progress, CAFI reinforces the results-based nature of REDD+ and helps countries move from readiness to implementation at scale. This synergy ensures that REDD+ objectives are embedded in national development plans, contributing to long-term climate mitigation and resilience in one of the world's most critical forest regions.

Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)

The Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)³⁰, launched at COP30 under Brazil's leadership, is an innovative finance mechanism designed to provide long-term, predictable payments for the conservation of standing forests. Unlike short-term projects or temporary funding streams, TFFF aims to create a permanent financial architecture that rewards countries for maintaining low deforestation rates. By blending public and private capital, the facility seeks to mobilize significant resources

at scale, ensuring that forest conservation becomes a viable and sustainable economic choice for tropical nations.

TFFF complements REDD+ by reinforcing its core objective of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while promoting sustainable forest management. Under the WFR, REDD+ proceeds through readiness, implementation, and results-based payments. Yet countries that perform well in REDD+ often lose financial incentives once emissions decline, leaving long-term conservation unsupported. TFFF intends to fill this gap by providing continuous incentives even when measurable carbon fluxes are low—an important shift for HFLD countries that struggle to access finance under the current system. This long-term perspective not only secures forest carbon stocks over time, but also makes REDD+ more relevant than ever, enabling countries to address deforestation and forest degradation positioning them to access TFFF once it becomes operational.

In addition to its climate mitigation role, TFFF promotes co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation, water regulation, and improved livelihoods for forest-dependent communities. By leveraging private sector participation alongside public funding, the facility aims to catalyze innovative financial instruments and partnerships that can scale up forest protection globally. Its permanent nature signals a paradigm shift in climate finance, moving from project-based interventions to systemic solutions that make standing forests more valuable than cleared land.



Key takeaways

- Several multilateral initiatives support countries in implementing REDD+ by providing technical expertise, financial resources, and platforms for knowledge sharing and collaboration.
- The UN-REDD Programme is the flagship United Nations partnership on forests and climate, providing advisory support, technical assistance, and global learning platforms to help countries advance REDD+ and forest-based climate solutions.
- The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), hosted by the World Bank, has played a major role in supporting countries to build REDD+ readiness through national strategies, forest reference levels, monitoring systems, and safeguards, and continues to provide results-based payments through its Carbon Fund.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) REDD+ Results-Based Programme provides performance-based payments for verified emission reductions from forests, helping countries transition from readiness to implementation while supporting broader climate and development goals.
- Additional initiatives, including the Forest Investment Program (FIP), REDD+ Early Movers (REM), the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), and the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF), complement REDD+ by supporting policy reforms, large-scale investments, and innovative finance mechanisms for forest conservation.
- Together, these initiatives form a global ecosystem of support that enables countries to implement REDD+ strategies, access climate finance, and integrate forest conservation into broader sustainable development and climate mitigation efforts.

Please note that REDD+ initiatives related to carbon markets have not been included here in this learning journal, because they are addressed in the *REDD+ Academy Learning Journal: Introduction to Forest Carbon Markets*, available [here](#).



Module 4



Forests and REDD+ in the NDCs



This module

This module explores how forests and REDD+ are integrated into the Nationally Determined Contributions that were submitted as part of the 2025 cycle, also known as NDCs 3.0. NDCs. The module examines how related UNFCCC processes, such as the Global Stocktake, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), and Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), support enhanced ambition and implementation. It highlights how countries are increasingly positioning REDD+ as a central instrument for achieving mitigation targets, mobilizing climate finance, and strengthening transparency in the forest sector.



You will be able to...

- Understand the role of forests and REDD+ in enhancing climate ambition, in alignment with the outcome of the first Global Stocktake.
- Identify how countries are integrating REDD+ and the LULUCF sector into NDCs 3.0 and other UNFCCC reports and submissions.

4.1 The Global Stocktake (GST) and the contribution of forests and REDD+ to enhancing ambition and accelerating implementation

The Global Stocktake decision³¹, adopted at COP28 in 2023, emphasized the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement long-term temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. This GST decision text was also broadly consistent with the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests (GLD) target, to which 114 countries committed at COP26 in 2021 to halt and reverse forest loss – as well as land degradation – by 2030. This was the first time such a pledge received a formal recognition in a UNFCCC decision. The decision also notes the need for enhanced support and investment for efforts towards the goal of halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, and specifically references results-based payments for REDD+.

The GST decision also recognizes the importance of other terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including the role as carbon sinks and also the

contribution to conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

4.2 Forest and REDD+ in the NDCs 3.0

Despite notable progress in some countries, global rates of deforestation and forest degradation remain alarmingly high and, in some regions, continue to increase. In consequence, the world remains off track to meet the 2030 global forest goals^{32,33}. To align with the 1.5°C pathway, global deforestation would need to decline by approximately 10 per cent annually through 2030—yet current trends show losses occurring at more than double that rate.

It is clear that there is still an essential need to continue addressing deforestation and forest degradation by scaling up ambition and implementation. The new round of NDCs 3.0 coming in are taking a significant step in the right direction, with all country submissions thus far strengthening and expanding the role of LULUCF in mitigation and adaptation.

Based on analysis of all new NDCs submitted through 31st December 2025, 96% make references to LULUCF and its significance to national climate action, with 71% including a specific, quantified target related to the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector.



**LEARNING
TOOL**

Go to the [REDD+ Academy Platform](#) to clarify how forests and REDD+ are integrated into the latest Nationally Determined Contributions.



Zambia has, for example, expanded its sector coverage by recalibrating its base-year emissions to incorporate additional sectors (including LULUCF), with specific LULUCF mitigation measures focused on reforestation as well as broader ecosystem restoration efforts.

As part of countries strengthening or expanding LULUCF coverage in the latest round of NDCs, the recognized role of REDD+ specifically has been enhanced. As of Dec 31, 2025, 45 per cent of new NDCs make direct reference to REDD+ in the context of NDC implementation. In new NDCs, developing countries generally referenced their REDD+ action with a greater level of detail than previous rounds of NDCs. Developing countries are no longer referring to REDD+ only in general terms. Instead, the NDCs increasingly:

- Explicitly reference their **national REDD+ strategies**;
- Highlight the **application of REDD+ social and environmental safeguards**; and
- Present **ongoing REDD+ implementation and results-based payments (RBPs)** as central pillars of NDC delivery.

For example, **Indonesia's** latest NDC states that it FOLU net sink 2030 target will be achieved through reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, increasing carbon sequestration capacity of natural forests, increasing carbon sequestration of land systems, reducing emissions from fires and peat decomposition through restoration of degraded peatlands, law enforcement, and provision of economic incentives and financial mechanisms. Indonesia identifies the implementation of its REDD+ strategy as playing a central role in making its FOLU net sink 2030 target possible.

Cambodia's updated NDC recognizes that the FOLU sector historically accounts for the majority of Cambodia's GHG emissions, and it aims to halve deforestation rate by 2030 through REDD+ policy implementation and sustainable land use. Cambodia's NDC goes on to highlight the significant contributions that REDD+ implementation has already made and its future potential for generating climate finance stating the following;

“Cambodia’s forestry sector alone generated approximately USD 12 million in carbon credit revenues between 2016 and 2020 (Keo Seima Wildlife Sanctuary and the REDD+ project at Southern Cardamom National Park), and it remains one of the most promising avenues for mobilizing additional climate finance. The completion of a national nested REDD+ framework, supported by a functioning carbon registry, is essential to ensure environmental integrity and to avoid double counting.”

Ecuador's latest NDC highlights the importance of how its national REDD+ results-based finance supports NDC implementation. The country has reinvested Green Climate Fund (GCF) RBPs into its REDD+ Action Plan, supporting Indigenous communities, strengthening forest monitoring and promoting women's empowerment³⁴. These examples highlight how REDD+ finance can serve as a catalyst for sustained national mitigation within the sector.

Cote D'Ivoire's updated NDC lays out ambitious forest targets, one of which is to have 10,000,000 hectares of territory covered by a jurisdictional REDD+ program by 2035.

4.3 Other linkages to UNFCCC instruments and processes: BTRs and LT-LEDS

Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)

In the recent November 2025 WWF-Climate Focus analysis of forests in NDCs and BTRs³⁵, 79 BTRs submitted by September 28, 2025 (all of which were Parties with forest cover of at least 100,000 hectares) were assessed. Of these 79 BTRs, only 15% (12 BTRs) include deforestation targets and report progress. No country included a reference to a commitment to “halt and reverse deforestation by 2030” in its BTR. 67% or 53 BTRs, however, did include data or analysis related to either AFOLU FOLU or LULUCF sectors.

There are eight countries that submitted a REDD+ Technical Annex as part of their BTRs: Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Indonesia, Panama, and Papua New Guinea. Four of these eight countries (Chile, Costa Rica, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea) have fully completed all WFR elements, while the remaining countries have either not met or have only partially met the requirements. Most countries also have functioning safeguard information systems and have submitted Summaries of Information on safeguards.

Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS)

The most recent Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) synthesis

report³⁶ was consolidated in 2023. As of September 25, 2023, addressing emissions from forests and land-use change and enhancing removals in forests simultaneously was already covered in 81 per cent of LT-LEDS, including activities such as increasing the sustainable management of forests, addressing deforestation or restoring degraded forests. In this context, 31 per cent of LT-LEDS underlined the long-term role of implementing REDD+ activities.

Almost all LT-LEDS reflected in the synthesis included activities to enhance sinks and reservoirs of GHGs, including in forests and other ecosystems. In total, 87 per cent of LT-LEDS referred to a role for increased forest areas by afforestation and reforestation activities to achieve long-term low-emission targets.

4.4 COP30 and Beyond

At COP30 in Belem, there was a strong push supported by more than 90 countries to include a roadmap to halt and reverse deforestation in the Mutirao decision. This followed the call for such a roadmap by President Lula in his speech during the opening of the Leaders’ Summit. Ultimately, while the Global Mutirao decision does emphasize the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring ecosystems, including halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, the roadmap proposal did not make it to the final decision text. Recognizing the strong demand from Parties and CSOs, the COP Presidency announced that the roadmap, alongside one to transition away from fossil fuels, will be developed during 2026, as a Presidency-led initiative.

4.5 UNFCCC Community of Practice on REDD+

Since the adoption of the Warsaw Framework for in 2013, countries have made steady progress in implementing REDD+ activities. This framework is also recognized under Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement. The first Global Stocktake further underscored the importance of halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and reaffirmed the significant role of REDD+ in achieving this goal. However, the current landscape

of REDD+ implementation – particularly its interaction with evolving mechanisms under the Paris Agreement – has become increasingly complex. Against this backdrop, the REDD+ team launched the REDD+ community of practice, which provides a dedicated space for REDD+ countries, donors, and stakeholders to exchange experiences, lessons learned, and technical insights. Information on activities and outreach products is distributed through the [REDD+ Discussion Forum](#) on the UNFCCC [REDD+ Web Platform](#).



Key takeaways

- Forests and REDD+ play a central role in global climate mitigation efforts, particularly in achieving the Paris Agreement goals and halting deforestation by 2030.
- The NDCs submitted in the 2025 cycle (NDCs 3.0) show stronger integration of the land-use sector, with many countries explicitly referencing REDD+ strategies, safeguards, and results-based finance.
- UNFCCC reports and submissions – specifically the BTRs and LT-LEDS, are increasingly incorporating forest-related data, targets, and long-term mitigation strategies.
- REDD+ finance, including results-based payments, is emerging as an important catalyst for supporting national climate action and sustainable forest management.
- Continued political momentum and international cooperation will be essential to accelerate implementation and ensure forests contribute fully to global climate and biodiversity goals.



Your learning journey is concluded. What do you know now about REDD+ under the UNFCCC? Go to the [REDD+ Academy Platform](#) and answer the questions to assess your actual knowledge.



**LEARNING
TOOL**

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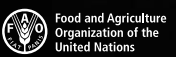


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