

# International Treaties and Organisations in the field of Environment and Biodiversity

Convention / Treaty / Organisation / Facilities	Description in brief
<b>Ramsar Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Intergovernmental Treaty.</li> <li>● For the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.</li> <li>● Named after the city of Ramsar in Iran where the Convention was signed on February 2, 1971.</li> <li>● Effective since 1975.</li> <li>● 172 contracting parties including India.</li> <li>● The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) serves as a depositary for the Convention.</li> <li>● Every three years, representatives of the Contracting Parties meet at the Conference of the Contracting Parties (COP).</li> <li>● The most recent COP14 was held in Wuhan, China in 2022.</li> <li>● The Ramsar Convention works closely with six other organizations known as International Organization Partners (IOPs). These are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Birdlife International</li> <li>○ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</li> <li>○ International Water Management Institute (IWMI)</li> <li>○ Wetlands International</li> <li>○ WWF International</li> <li>○ Wildfowl &amp; Wetlands Trust (WWT)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The 2nd of February each year is celebrated as World Wetlands Day, marking the date of the adoption of the Convention.</li> </ul>
<b>Montreux Record</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A register of wetland sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference.</li> <li>● It is maintained as part of the Ramsar List.</li> </ul>

<b>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An international organization working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>● It is involved in data gathering and analysis, research, field projects, advocacy, lobbying and education.</li> <li>● Founded: October 1948, Fontainebleau, France</li> <li>● Headquarters: Gland, Switzerland</li> <li>● Membership of over 1400 government agencies and NGOs.</li> <li>● Best known for compiling and publishing the IUCN Red List, which assesses the conservation status of species worldwide.</li> </ul>
<b>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is in charge of the United Nations environmental activities.</li> <li>● It helps developing countries in making environmentally sound policies and adopting sustainable development.</li> <li>● It began as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in June 1972. It has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.</li> <li>● UNEP has helped to develop guidelines and treaties on issues such as the international trade in potentially harmful chemicals, transboundary air pollution, and contamination of international waterways.</li> <li>● The World Meteorological Organization and the UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988.</li> <li>● It is also one of Implementing Agencies for the Global Environment Facility.</li> </ul>
<b>WWF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1961.</li> <li>● It is the world's largest conservation organization working in more than 100 countries.</li> <li>● It works in the field of wilderness preservation, and the reduction of humanity's footprint on the environment.</li> <li>● It was formerly named the World Wildlife Fund, which remains its official name in Canada and the United States.</li> <li>● Currently, its work is organized around these six areas: forests, marine, freshwater, wildlife, food and climate.</li> <li>● It has published Living Planet Report every two years since 1998 and it is based on Living Planet Index and ecological footprint calculation.</li> </ul>

<b>Birdlife International</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is a global partnership of conservation organizations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources.</li> <li>● It is the world's largest conservation partnership for conservation of birds and their habitats.</li> <li>● It has identified and documented more than 13,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) which are places of global significance for the conservation of birds and other biodiversity.</li> <li>● The International Council for Bird Protection was founded in 1922 and was renamed as BirdLife International in 1993.</li> <li>● Headquarters : Cambridge, United Kingdom</li> <li>● Indian partner: Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)</li> <li>● It is a partner organisation of Ramsar Convention.</li> <li>● BirdLife International is the official Red List authority for birds, for the International Union for Conservation of Nature.</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation International</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An American nonprofit environmental organization.</li> <li>● Headquartered in Arlington, Virginia.</li> <li>● Since 1987, it has worked to improve the lives of people everywhere by protecting oceans, forests and other living ecosystems.</li> <li>● It compiles and publishes the Global list of Biodiversity Hotspots.</li> </ul>
<b>Stockholm Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A legally binding global treaty to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs).</li> <li>● It was signed in 2001 and effective from May 2004.</li> <li>● It aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of POPs.</li> <li>● POPs are chemical substances that persist in the environment, bioaccumulate through the food web, and pose a risk of causing adverse effects to human health and the environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This group of priority pollutants consists of pesticides (such as DDT), industrial chemicals (such as polychlorinated biphenyls, PCBs) and unintentional by-products of industrial processes (such as dioxins and furans).</li> </ul> </li> <li>● There are 186 Parties to the convention (185 states and the European Union).</li> <li>● India became a part of the Stockholm Convention in January 2006.</li> <li>● The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is the designated interim financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Sylvia Earle / Mission Blue</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sylvia Earle is an American marine biologist.</li> <li>● In 2009, she launched Mission Blue, which aims to establish marine protected areas (called "Hope Spots") around the globe.</li> <li>● A Hope Spot is an area of an ocean that needs special protection because of its wildlife and significant underwater habitats.</li> <li>● As of May 2024, there are 162 launched Hope Spots around the world.</li> <li>● Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep islands have been named as the "hope spots" by the IUCN and Mission Blue in 2013.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An international agreement to regulate worldwide commercial trade in wild animal and plant species.</li> <li>● It is legally binding on state parties to the convention, which are obliged to adopt their own domestic legislation to implement its goals.</li> <li>● Its aim is to ensure that international trade does not threaten the survival of the species in the wild.</li> <li>● It entered into force in July 1975.</li> <li>● There are 184 Parties. India has been a CITES Party since 1976.</li> <li>● It is administered through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).</li> <li>● Its secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland.</li> <li>● It classifies plants and animals according to three categories, or appendices, based on how threatened. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Appendix I: It lists species that are the most endangered among CITES-listed animals and plants. They are threatened with extinction and CITES prohibits international trade in specimens of these species except when the purpose of the import is not commercial, for instance for scientific research.</li> <li>○ Appendix II: It lists species that are not necessarily now threatened with extinction but that may become so unless trade is closely controlled.</li> <li>○ Appendix III: It is a list of species included at the request of a Party that already regulates trade in the species and that needs the cooperation of other countries to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p><b>Bonn Convention</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Official name: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</li> <li>● It is an intergovernmental treaty under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</li> <li>● It is concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale.</li> <li>● It was signed in 1979 in Bonn, West Germany and entered into force in November 1983.</li> <li>● Membership: 133 Parties. India has been a Party to the CMS since 1983.</li> <li>● The CMS is the only global and UN-based intergovernmental organization established exclusively for the conservation and management of terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species throughout their range.</li> <li>● The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the decision-making body of the Convention.</li> <li>● It has two types of species coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Appendix I – Threatened Migratory Species</li> <li>○ Appendix II – Migratory Species requiring international cooperation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>International Whaling Commission</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Established in 1946 as the global body responsible for management and conservation of whales.</li> <li>● It is an inter-governmental organisation with a membership of 88 governments from all over the world.</li> <li>● The legal framework of the IWC is the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling.</li> <li>● The Convention recognises three different types of whaling: commercial, aboriginal subsistence and special permit (also known as scientific) whaling.</li> </ul>

<p><b>World Heritage Convention</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The World Heritage Convention was adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1972.</li> <li>● The Convention came into force in 1975.</li> <li>● It aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.</li> <li>● States that are parties to the Convention agree to identify, protect, conserve, and present World Heritage properties. States recognise that the identification and safeguarding of heritage located in their territory is primarily their responsibility. They agree to do all they can with their own resources to protect their World Heritage properties.</li> <li>● The World Heritage Site is declared by UNESCO.</li> <li>● As of April 2024, a total of 1,199 World Heritage Sites (933 cultural, 227 natural and 39 mixed cultural and natural properties) exist across 168 countries.</li> <li>● There are a total of 42 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India, making it the sixth largest country with the majority of Heritage Sites in the world.</li> <li>● Out of these 42 World Heritage Sites in India, 34 are cultural, 7 are natural sites, while one of them is Mixed World Heritage Site - Khangchendzonga National Park .</li> <li>● Santiniketan, established by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, becomes the 41st site to be declared a world heritage site in India in September 2023.</li> <li>● UNESCO also included the Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas in Karnataka in the list in September 2023.</li> </ul>
<p><b>UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.</li> <li>● It is a Convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought through national action programs that incorporate long-term strategies supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements.</li> <li>● The Convention addresses the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found.</li> <li>● The UNCCD defines desertification as “land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities”.</li> <li>● It was adopted in Paris, France in June 1994 and entered into force in December 1996.</li> <li>● The Convention stemmed from a direct recommendation of the Rio Conference's Agenda 21 in 1994.</li> <li>● There are 197 Parties to the Convention, including 196 country Parties and the European Union.</li> <li>● The permanent secretariat is located in Bonn, Germany.</li> </ul>

<p><b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement, 2015</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● UNFCCC sets out the basic legal framework and principles for international climate change cooperation.</li> <li>● It aims to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.</li> <li>● Its original secretariat was in Geneva but relocated to Bonn (Germany) in 1996.</li> <li>● The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the “supreme body” of the Convention, that is, its highest decision-making authority.</li> <li>● The 198 countries that have ratified the Convention are called Parties to the Convention.</li> <li>● The UNFCCC emphasizes the centrality of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities in the context of combating climate change.</li> <li>● It is the parent treaty of the 2015 Paris Agreement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Paris Agreement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A legally binding international treaty on climate change.</li> <li>● The Agreement includes commitments from all countries to reduce their emissions and work together to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and calls on countries to strengthen their commitments over time.</li> <li>● It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016.</li> <li>● Its overarching goal is to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vienna Convention</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Vienna Conference in 1985 was the first international conference on ozone layer depletion.</li> <li>● This convention entered into force in 1988.</li> <li>● The convention does not include legally binding reduction goals for the use of CFCs and other ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Montreal Protocol</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer is a protocol to the Vienna Convention.</li> <li>● It is an international treaty to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the ODS across the world.</li> <li>● The treaty was put forward in 1987, and entered into force on January 1, 1989.</li> <li>● The Protocol is to date one of the rare treaties to achieve universal ratification. India has been a Party to the Montreal Protocol since June 1992.</li> <li>● The Meeting of the Parties (MOP) is the governance body for the treaty, with technical support provided by an Open-ended Working Group, both of which meet on an annual basis.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Parties are assisted by the Ozone Secretariat, which is based at UN Environment Programme headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.</li> <li>• Developing and developed countries have equal but differentiated responsibilities, but both groups of countries have binding, time-targeted and measurable commitments.</li> </ul>
<b>CBD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Convention on Biological Diversity or the CBD is one of the key agreements adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.</li> <li>• It entered into force on 29 December 1993.</li> <li>• It is the most comprehensive binding international agreement in the field of nature conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>• It covers biodiversity at all levels: ecosystems, species and genetic resources.</li> <li>• It was conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, with 3 main objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The conservation of biological diversity.</li> <li>○ The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.</li> <li>○ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Convention has 196 Parties, which includes 195 states and the European Union.</li> <li>• India became a party to the convention on February 18, 1994.</li> <li>• The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) is based in Montreal, Canada.</li> </ul>
<b>Nagoya Protocol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a 2010 supplementary agreement to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> <li>• It sets out obligations for its contracting parties to take measures in relation to access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and compliance.</li> <li>• The protocol was adopted on 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan and entered into force on 12 October 2014.</li> <li>• It provides a transparent legal framework for the effective implementation of one of the three objectives of the CBD: the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.</li> <li>• The protocol also covers traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that are covered by the CBD and the benefits arising from its utilisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Cartagena Protocol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a legally binding, international agreement, supplemental to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> <li>• The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity by managing the movements of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) between countries.</li> <li>• It was adopted on 29 January 2000 as a supplementary agreement to the CBD and entered into force on 11 September 2003.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It establishes a procedure for prior informed agreement to ensure countries have the necessary information to make decisions about the importing of LMOs into their territory.</li> <li>● The protocol defines a 'living modified organism' as any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.</li> </ul>
<b>Green Climate Fund (GCF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GCF is part of the financial mechanism of UNFCCC.</li> <li>● Its governing instrument was adopted at the 2011 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 17) in Durban, South Africa.</li> <li>● It aims to make an ambitious contribution for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and its mitigation and adaptation goals by supporting the paradigm shift in developing countries towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways.</li> <li>● GCF is headquartered in Incheon, South Korea.</li> <li>● The World Bank acts as Trustee for GCF.</li> </ul>
<b>Clean Technology Fund (CTF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CTF enables clean energy transformation in developing countries.</li> <li>● It provides resources to scale up low-carbon technologies with significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings.</li> <li>● The fund was proposed in February 2008 and was made operational from 1 July 2008.</li> <li>● The fund supports a wide array of clean technologies across different areas, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean transport.</li> <li>● The World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) acts as Trustee for CTF.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CVF is an international partnership of countries highly vulnerable to a warming planet.</li> <li>● The Forum serves as a South-South cooperation platform for participating governments to act together to deal with global climate change.</li> <li>● Composed of 58 members from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Pacific, it represents some 1.4 billion people worldwide.</li> <li>● It was founded in November 2009 by the Maldives at Male', together with 10 other countries.</li> <li>● The Forum is led by a rotating chair for an ordinary period of two years, with Ghana currently chairing for the period 2022-2024.</li> </ul>
<b>Global Environment Facility (GEF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● GEF is the primary source of financing for biodiversity protection globally and is the only multilateral fund working across all aspects of environmental health.</li> <li>● It was established ahead of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.</li> <li>● The GEF Assembly is composed of 186 member countries, or participants (including India).</li> <li>● The GEF provides funding to assist developing countries in meeting the objectives of international environmental conventions.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It serves as "financial mechanism" to five conventions, which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),</li> <li>○ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),</li> <li>○ Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs),</li> <li>○ UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and</li> <li>○ Minamata Convention on Mercury.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The GEF also serves as part of the financial mechanism of the Paris Agreement.</li> <li>● Its Secretariat is based in Washington D.C.</li> <li>● The World Bank serves as the GEF Trustee, administering the GEF Trust Fund.</li> <li>● In June 2022, donors to the GEF pledged a record \$5.33 billion in support for its latest four-year replenishment cycle, which will run until June 2026.</li> </ul>
<b>International Solar Alliance (ISA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is a common platform for cooperation among sun-rich countries lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn who are seeking to increase solar energy, thereby helping to bend the global greenhouse emissions curve whilst providing clean and cheap energy.</li> <li>● The ISA was conceived as a joint effort by India and France to mobilize efforts against climate change through deployment of solar energy solutions.</li> <li>● It was conceptualized on the sidelines of the COP21 of the UNFCCC which was held in Paris in 2015.</li> <li>● With the amendment of its Framework Agreement in 2020, all member states of the United Nations are now eligible to join the ISA.</li> <li>● At present, 119 countries are signatories to the ISA Framework Agreement.</li> <li>● The ISA is headquartered in Gurugram, Haryana, India.</li> </ul>
<b>Basel Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, commonly known as the Basel Convention.</li> <li>● An international treaty to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations, specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries.</li> <li>● The Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects resulting from the generation, transboundary movements and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes.</li> <li>● However, it does not address the movement of radioactive waste.</li> <li>● The Convention was opened for signature on 22 March 1989, and entered into force on 5 May 1992.</li> <li>● There are 191 Parties to the convention.</li> <li>● India is a member of the Basel Convention. It ratified the convention in June 1992.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Basel Convention obliges its Parties to manage and dispose of hazardous and other wastes in an environmentally sound manner.</li> <li>• Parties also have an obligation to minimize the quantities that are transported, to treat and dispose of wastes as close as possible to their place of generation and to prevent or minimize the generation of wastes at source.</li> </ul>
<b>Minamata Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Minamata Convention on Mercury is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury and its compounds.</li> <li>• It addresses specific human activities which are contributing to widespread mercury pollution.</li> <li>• It is named after the bay in Japan where, in the mid-20th century, mercury-tainted industrial wastewater poisoned thousands of people, leading to severe health damage that became known as the "Minamata disease."</li> <li>• The Convention was adopted on 10 October 2013 and entered into force on 16 August 2017.</li> <li>• There are 148 Parties to the convention.</li> <li>• India ratified the Convention in June 2018.</li> </ul>
<b>Rotterdam Convention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Rotterdam Convention (formally, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade) is a multilateral treaty to promote shared responsibilities in relation to importation of hazardous chemicals.</li> <li>• The convention promotes open exchange of information and calls on exporters of hazardous chemicals to use proper labeling, include directions on safe handling, and inform purchasers of any known restrictions or bans.</li> <li>• It was adopted on 10 September 1998 and entered into force on 24 February 2004.</li> <li>• There are 166 Parties to the convention.</li> <li>• India ratified the Convention in May, 2005.</li> <li>• The Convention creates legally binding obligations for the implementation of the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure.</li> <li>• The Convention ensures that restricted hazardous chemicals are not exported to countries that do not wish to receive them.</li> </ul>
<b>Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also known as the Madrid Protocol, is a complementary legal instrument to the Antarctic Treaty signed in Madrid on October 4, 1991.</li> <li>• It entered into force on January 14, 1998.</li> <li>• The Madrid Protocol designates Antarctica as a "natural reserve, devoted to peace and science".</li> <li>• India signed the Antarctic Treaty on 19th August 1983 and soon thereafter received consultative status on 12th September 1983.</li> <li>• India is one of the 29 Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty.</li> <li>• Its objectives are:</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to demilitarize Antarctica, to establish it as a zone free of nuclear tests and the disposal of radioactive waste, and to ensure that it is used for peaceful purposes only;</li> <li>○ to promote international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;</li> <li>○ to set aside disputes over territorial sovereignty.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The total number of Parties to the Treaty is 56.</li> </ul>
<b>UN-REDD Programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries.</li> <li>● The Programme supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.</li> <li>● The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),</li> <li>○ the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and</li> <li>○ the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).</li> </ul> </li> <li>● REDD+ is a climate change mitigation solution developed by Parties to the UNFCCC.</li> <li>● REDD+ reduces deforestation through the conservation and sustainable management of forests and supporting developing countries in turning their political commitments, as represented in their Nationally Determined Contributions, into action on the ground.</li> </ul>