



SUPPORTING THE GROUP OF LATIN-AMERICAN NEGOTIATORS ON LULUCF AND REDD+

Ref.
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Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount* (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
Olivier Bouyer	Peru, Chile, Colombia	24	18,000 <i>*For the referred expert, within ONFI</i>	Latin American countries	CEPAL, French Cooperation	Apr. 2010	Feb. 2012	CEPAL, CATIE, Carbon Decisions	lpedroni@carbondecisions.com Mob: +506 8883 2939

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>Since 2001, the group of Latin American negotiators on climate and forests has been meeting to prepare for LULUCF, REDD+ and CDM negotiations under the Climate Convention. Between 2001 and 2010, more than a dozen regional seminars were organised, among others: 2001 - Santiago (Chile), 2002: Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2003: Bogota (Colombia), 2004: Montevideo (Uruguay), 2005: Buenos Aires (Argentina), 2006: Lima (Peru) and São Paulo (Brazil), 2007: Turrialba (Costa Rica) and Santiago (Chile), 2008: Santiago (Chile), Bogota (Colombia) 2009: Panama City (Panama), 2010: Lima (Peru) and Bogota (Colombia), 2011: Mexico City (Mexico) and Santiago (Chile), 2012: Santiago (Chile).</p> <p>These seminars were facilitated by the ONFI and Carbon Decisions, in collaboration with CATIE (Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza) in Costa Rica and funding by the ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), the French Cooperation, the GIZ (German Society for International Cooperation), the Governments of Switzerland and the UK, and the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization).</p> <p>This informal process (the Latin American countries do not form an officially registered negotiating group under the Climate Convention) was effective and helped to develop common position papers and submissions made to the Climate Convention, especially on the first submissions on REDD+, which really shaped the mechanism: April 2006 (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru), February 2007 (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), June 2007 (Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), April 2008 (Argentina, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), etc. Many others have followed. Beyond these submissions, the seminars have enabled delegates to build relationship and defend their common interests, despite the heterogeneity of the participating countries.</p>	<p>Support for this group was twofold: (i) to establish and to encourage a highly technical dialogue between seasoned negotiators so that they can advise their political representatives on the progress of forest/climate negotiations, so that they can engage, where appropriate, a high-level dialogue at regional level, (ii) to train new negotiators on complex issues such as forest/climate negotiations (LULUCF, CDM afforestation and REDD+), but also more global negotiations on mitigation, adaptation or climate finance.</p> <p>This support has required the preparation of numerous technical papers to decrypt issues and options for negotiations, presentations on these subjects, facilitation of meetings and consensus-building, support in drafting position papers and submissions to the Climate Convention. Also and above all, it was necessary to win the trust of the group with some discussions being difficult and necessitating a neutral facilitator capable of advancing the countries towards a common goal.</p> <p>Finally, as a former French LULUCF/REDD+ negotiator between 2006 and 2009 (see reference 7) and advisor for the REDD+ negotiators of the Congo Basin countries between 2007 and 2010 (see references 14, 17, and 34), the expert also worked to facilitate the dialogue and the convergence of views between LULUCF/REDD+ negotiators from Europe, Central Africa and Latin America.</p> <p>Between the Copenhagen Climate Conference (late 2009) and the Doha Climate Conference (end of 2012), the support has not only enabled many Latin American countries to participate effectively in the REDD+ negotiations, but also to better prepare its deployment in the field, being able to link negotiation issues with the challenges of implementation.</p>