



LULUCF-REDD+ NEGOTIATOR IN THE FRENCH DELEGATION)

Ref.
7

Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
O. Bouyer	World	3½ years	n/a. *expert civil servant	French Govt.	French Ministry of Agric.	June 2006	Dec. 2009	n/a	Brice.lalonde@wanadoo.fr

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>At the Montreal Climate Conference in 2005, the year of the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and even though its first commitment period had not yet begun (2008-2012), the Parties to the Protocol launched a review of it (under Article 3.9). This review, which initially only concerned developed countries with Kyoto commitments, later split into two working groups, an Ad hoc Working Group on the review of commitments (AWG-KP) and another "informal" group which concerned all Parties and would be "formalized" at the Bali Conference in 2007 under the name of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA).</p> <p>Organized into five major topics (Shared Vision, Mitigation, Adaptation, Technology transfer and Finance) and multiple sub-topics (including LULUCF and REDD +) in the Bali Action Plan, negotiations would intensify with the objective of establishing a Post-2012 Climate Regime.</p> <p>During the period 2006-2009, there would be no less than one month of UN negotiations per year (in various forums: COP, COP/MOP, SBSTA, SBI, AWG-LCA, AWG-KP), but also numerous internal preparatory meetings for each major negotiating group (the European Union, the Umbrella group, G77 + China, Africa Group, etc.), technical workshops, scientific or political conferences, etc.</p> <p>Finally, and at the end of 2009, the Copenhagen conference would fail to set up the Post-2012 Climate Regime and the COP would "take note" of the Copenhagen Accord negotiated by 28 countries. The post-2012 negotiations process, expected to be completed at this stage, would therefore be extended until the end of 2012, when the Doha conference will act the principle of an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol from 2013 to 2020 and postpone till 2015 the negotiations on a global Post-2020 Climate Regime.</p>	<p>As a forest/climate negotiator, the expert had to prepare the French positions (at the Ministry of Agriculture level), and to defend them at inter-ministerial level (mainly with the Ministries in charge of the Environment, Finance and Foreign Affairs), at European level, and, finally, at international level.</p> <p>The positions were related to three main topics: LULUCF (taking into account forest and agriculture carbon sinks in countries with Kyoto commitments), CDM/JI (carbon projects implemented respectively in countries with Kyoto commitments or developing countries, partly applicable to the forestry sector) and REDD+ (promotion of avoided deforestation and sustainable forest management in developing countries).</p> <p>These positions were defended at a European level, at twenty meetings of the European negotiators on LULUCF/REDD+: Finland (one meeting), Portugal (two), Slovenia (three), Czech Rep. (three), and Sweden (two). The negotiator also served as Chairman of this group during the French Presidency of the European Union in 2008. He defended these positions at international level, at the COP level (COP12 Nairobi 2006, COP13 Bali 2007, COP14 Poznan 2008, COP15 Copenhagen 2009), but also in the Ad hoc Working Groups under the Convention or the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-LCA and AWG-KP session in Bonn, Accra, Bangkok, Barcelona, Tianjin, etc.), during LULUCF workshops (Reykjavik, Dublin, Brussels, Ispra, etc.) or REDD+ workshops (Cairns, Tokyo, Barcelona, etc.)</p> <p>France being a large forested country (23 Mha, second largest surface in the EU after Sweden) with the forest-based sector being of economic, environmental and strategic importance, the expert had to vigorously defend the French positions on complex negotiations, making constructive proposals, building alliances, while knowing how to accept compromise.</p>