

****DISCLAIMER**:** This document represents a compilation and synthesis of recurring themes from TFD's previous FCC dialogues: Bali and DC. IT is unpolished, unedited and far from final. It is simply meant to organize and stimulate discussion at TFDs Gland dialogue (24-25 June) – NOTHING MORE.**

Draft Compilation of TFD Forests and Climate Change Key Messages

Preamble

TFD participants wish to strongly emphasize the importance of ensuring that the UNFCCC texts explicitly recognize and result in mechanisms that promote sustainable forest management and encourage substitution and the sustainable use of renewable resources. To underplay the importance of making operational these sustainable forest management principles in the supporting mechanisms is to risk failing to address the deforestation and forest degradation issue, failing to reduce the associated emissions, failing to successfully mitigate dangerous climate change impacts and failing to adapt. The potential contribution that a multi-functional, multiple value forest resource can make to climate change WILL NOT BE REALISED unless Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation or "REDD-type" (or post 2012) arrangements are better aligned with the broader forest governance reform and sustainable management context. In short, actively, sustainably managed forests are better for carbon reduction and meeting expanding demand for fiber for products and renewable, carbon neutral energy than passively "set-aside" forests and enabling adaptation to climate change.

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1. Current language and proposals for integrating forests into a global climate change strategy—Decision 1, *The Bali Action Plan* and Decision 2, *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries: Approaches to Stimulate Action to Address Climate Change* are very positive in that they indicated an increased willingness to address forestry issues globally. The Forest Dialogue (TFD) participants applaud the efforts being made by the international community to find ways to value forests in for their importance in helping human's address climate change. TFD participants wish to support this process by providing concrete guidance to the UNFCCC on framing and implementing multiple mechanisms and by undertaking activities on the ground.
2. Given the importance of forests in helping humans address climate change issues both from a mitigation and an adaptation perspective, it is crucial that developing mechanisms to integrate forests' potential remain an important part of the strategy for meeting climate goals to reduce emissions by 80% percent by 2050 and to help vulnerable communities increase their resilience to climate change.
3. TFD participants therefore encourage the inclusion of the following ideas into these two, and/or subsequent documents, as relevant to the development of the mechanisms:

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Comment [n1]: Throughout the document use multiple mechanisms in plural

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Comment [n3]: Check if 80 % is the right figure

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4. Recognize the full contribution of sustainably managed forests to addressing climate change by creating mechanisms that encourage and support not only activities that reduce gross deforestation, but stabilization of forest areas and restored forest area and carbon stocks, while recognizing the differences between different types of forests. This could be accomplished by:
 - a. Encouraging countries to set targets to aggressively reduce deforestation over the next two decades with an aim to achieve minimal deforestation rates by 2050.
 - b. Specifying clear and separate commitments for both avoided gross deforestation and forest degradation and increased sequestration through forest restoration and sustainable forest management, taking into consideration the current country context and forest maps.
 - c. Recognition of the benefits of carbon sequestered and stored in forest products and, when from sustainable sources, the additional avoided carbon benefits through substituting non-wood products with wood and paper-based alternatives.
5. Explicitly promote the transparent, inclusive and accountable governance of forests to achieve fair and effective outcomes. Measures could include:
 - a. Agreeing on basic elements of "readiness" necessary to ensure that a host country is prepared to participate in a REDD mechanism.
 - b. Providing specific support for countries' "readiness" to participate in a REDD mechanism, that may include the clarification of land tenure and land use rights
 - c. Engaging affected indigenous peoples, local communities and other national stakeholders in assessing the readiness of their countries to participate in REDD.
 - d. Specifying reporting requirements that allow the review of REDD mechanism for their impact on nationally set priorities for poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation and other important social and environmental objectives.

(Comment: How to find long-term solutions? Reduction of problems is only a first step. Often we need to find sustainable solutions for the people connected to those areas. How to move from REDD to sustainability?)
6. Explicitly support the rights of indigenous peoples and marginal forest communities by:

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Comment [n4]: Add the sequestration and storage of carbon in forest and forest products – and the substitution mechanism.

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Comment [n5]: How to introduce some long term solution? Move the situation from reduced degradation into future sustainable forest management?

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Comment [n6]: Do not mix up too many things at the same time, but use separate sentences

Comment [n7]: Should be more prominently covered in the document. Should be elevated to an own point. Should make clear that we have different situation in different parts of the world. Forest degradation in some parts of the world and underutilization of renewable forest resources in other parts of the world. Add something on supporting the good work – support and further develop the good work, incentives to keep up the good work.

Comment [n8]: This is basically targeting credibility and reversibility. Increasing security and reducing risk.

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- a. Promoting the transparent, participatory and publicly accessible mapping of the use and tenure rights of indigenous peoples' and other forest dependent poor;
- b. Enabling the free and prior informed consent of these communities as a condition of setting aside forest lands for REDD purposes;
- c. Ensuring the sharing of financial and economic opportunities provided by REDD participation reach the communities.

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▼ (Need a paragraph on small and medium forest owners – need organization and encouragement – important in mitigation and adaptation.)

7. Recognize the role, expertise and the activities of forest owners – and forest managers – in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, by performing sustainable forest management.

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- a. Recognize the important role of forest owners in supplying sustainable forest products and multiple forest services
- b. Addressing potential barriers for forest owners to participate in the mitigation and adaptation by supporting the formation and development of forest owners' organizations and the economic cooperation between forest owners in order to provide effective mechanism to secure effective forestry in areas with small forest owners.
- c. Unique strategies for small forest owners that are necessary to address the threats posed by climate change and the need for adaptation

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8. Recognize the importance of forest adaptation and encourage linking mitigation strategies to adaptation strategies in this sector. This could include:

- a. Recognizing the added value of activities that would both reduce deforestation or forest degradation emissions and maintain or increase human resilience to climate change.
- b. Providing capacity during any "readiness" activities to assess forests both for their ability to maintain or increase human resilience to climate change, or to assess where forest are specifically vulnerable to climate change.
- c. Promote management practices that maintain essential ecosystem services, as exemplified by 7. thematic areas of sustainable forest management and reduce
- d. Address climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and options for adaptation in national forest programs or equivalent processes.

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e. Encourage countries to continuously monitor their forest ecosystems and changes in them in order to be able to make continuous adjustments

9. Encourage countries and other countries to include climate commitments regarding their procurement and consumption of goods that drive deforestation paragraphs 1b(i) and 1b(ii) of the Bali Action Plan. This could include:

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- a. Developing and helping to implement sustainability standards for biofuels, timber products, agriculture and livestock products etc. through procurement policies or other mechanisms. Making use of the criteria and standards already being developed under the UN and regional forestry processes.
- b. Continuing to develop product tracking mechanisms and passing laws that exclude the import of illegally/ unsustainably produced products
- c. Require risk assessment tools for financial institutions to ensure that sufficient sustainable forest resources are available when investing in forestry and forest industry.

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