

Making sure that forest based climate action is a contributor to sustainable development not a barrier, through recognizing the links and conditionality that are then required.

Task 1: Key messages

1. Take a **coherent** approach to the forest and land use related elements of future climate action (governments, donors/investors,)
 - Recognizing the links between sustainable development and forestry activities, means looking at links and prerequisites for that to happen, example MDG, PES, etc.
 - Active forest management is part of sustainable development
 - Need to recognize the important that for forest actions to make sense you have to think about long term actions.
 - Permanence of sustainable forest management...over time. Need to use the word permanence. Forest to climate people bridge, to talk about long term thinking. One major problem is the time perspective and that is when you get very different results if you look at activities in terms of short term vs. long term.

Concrete Actions:

- Donors consistent with the activities that they finance over time
 - Governments have more consistent land use policies, and match capacity to talk
 - Investors should be aware of risk
2. Make a resolution to address the barriers to transparent, inclusive, and accountable forest governance
 - Power stacked against doing this right. Can't turn away from it, it must be tackled.
 - Need to identify the barriers (Corruption and nepotism)
 - Removing barriers is long term. REDD is not a lasting solution if don't take into the conditions on the ground and people's needs.
 - Recognize that decision making has to be local and equitable to have it stand the test of time. Make context specific provisions for accountable governance.
 - Same processes around FLEGT are the same the REDD. And bodies that have been used are able to step up...
 - Different ways of interpreting the stakeholder process. Need to involve people that make the difference and will live as a result of process.

Concrete:

- We want to see greater investor support on capacity building of local peoples (donors, NGOs, and others)
 - The real actors have to be made responsible (the forest actors).
 - Need to think about climate projects with long term objectives ... which means thinking about governance
 - Need for participatory monitoring and participation, local communities monitoring
3. Reinforce local processes, that clarify and strengthen tenure arrangements, property and carbon rights with particular emphasis on indigenous peoples, forest communities and small forest owners (donors/investors, governments, NGOs and institutions who work in developing countries).
- Value of traditional/ local knowledge systems, and experience of those peoples.
 - Mapping and securing tenure rights of local and indigenous people.
 - Free prior and informed consent for indigenous and local people
 - Local community have to take and are given responsibility
4. Think about mitigation and adaptation strategies in concert where possible for both forest rich and forest poor countries (donors/ investors).
- Concrete message to the donors.
 - Actions that make sense for the country may be more about adaptation at the local and national level, mitigation is more global good, thinking about adaption even when working on mitigation may help have actions that make more sense on the ground for developing countries.
 - Substitution (?)

Target groups:

- Government
- Investors
- UNFCCC, donors/investors, forest stakeholders
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